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DEAFNESS

AND

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

A FEW WORDS OF PRACTICAL ADVICE,

BY DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh, and Kindred Diseases of the Mucous Membrane," &c., &c.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

NO. 12 WEST 14TH-ST.

The diseases of the ear most prevalent and most destructive to hearing are of a chronic character, giving neither pain nor distress, nor presenting any other feature calculated to rouse immediate alarm. The approach of deafness in such cases is so extremely insidious that a patient is unable to tell when the difficulty was first noticed, and so slow and gradual in its development that no progress is perceptible except at long intervals of time. At first the hearing is found a little less acute than formerly, and a somewhat closer attention has to be paid if we wish to hear distinctly. We imagine that certain voices appear to be husky, or that certain persons articulate carelessly, or "talk way down in the throat." By and by some difficulty is experienced in hearing conversation when two or three are talking, or when it is carried on in a low tone of voice, and so by degrees the hearing becomes more and more clouded and indistinct, until it is entirely lost or very seriously impaired, though it may take years before this disastrous result is accomplished.

In childhood this form of deafness, in its earlier stages, often assumed the appearance of inattention or absent-mindedness, and we know of many instances where children have been cruelly and persistently punished for supposed inattention, carelessness or stupidity, when the fault was entirely due to defective hearing.

With some the hearing at first suffers only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed during a cold or while blowing the nose. In such cases the hearing is often suddenly restored with a snapping sound or a sudden startling report, or returns in a measure after the cold has passed off. But the spells of deafness usually occur more and more often, and last longer, until at length permanent deafness supervenes.

Again, we find that only one ear is attacked, the other retaining its hearing power often for years. Where this is the case no difficulty is experienced in hearing conversation readily, except when approached on the deaf side, but the power is lost to know the direction of the sound; if halloed to, for instance, a person so affected could not tell which way the sound came from. In the majority of cases the other ear becomes affected in time, and what was before a serious inconvenience becomes then an actual misfortune.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR.

While the foregoing cases are characterized by the absence of any noticeable feature calculated to arrest attention, it is entirely different in discharge from the ear, for the disease at once reveals itself to the eye and to smell, being, in fact, as offensive to one sense as it is to the other.

The discharge usually results from some inflammatory process of the ear, produced by scarlet fever, measles, cold, or other cause, and varies in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. Usually it is a thick, purulent, greenish-yellow matter, occasionally streaked with blood. At times it is of a viscid and ropy nature, and again it may resemble melted cheese in appearance and consistency.

In some cases it merely coats the lining of the auditory canal, while in others it is so copious as to pour from the ear, and then excoriates the surrounding tissues, which presents a raw and inflamed appearance.

The discharge is always characterized by a fetid odor, but in some cases it is so highly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself and to others.

Discharge from the ear is dangerous both to hearing and to the system generally. In some cases it occasions total deafness, while in all the hearing suffers to a more or less extent, and none escape without some notable injury to the hearing power. Aside from its effects on the hearing, the disease is apt to give rise to Neuralgia, Epilepsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, and other nervous disturbances; results scarcely to be wondered at, when we consider the close proximity of the diseased aural cavity to the great nervous centre, the brain, to which the inflammation or ulceration might be communicated with fatal consequences.

NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Noises in the head are sometimes the first and only indication of a morbid condition of the ear. At first they are slight and only come by spells, but after a time they are constantly present and increase in intensity. They usually represent the escape of steam, the ringing of bells, the beating of the heart, the humming of insects, and, in fact, nearly every imaginable sound. Often they prove a source of terrible torture and distress, and many a patient who applied to us for relief was far more anxious to have the noises removed than the hearing restored, if only one thing or the other could be done.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE.

Those who value their hearing should seek competent medical advice upon the slightest suspicion of a diseased condition of the ear or the least defect in hearing. To do otherwise is to jeopardize one of our most valuable senses. It should be remembered that when a deficiency in hearing-power is first noticed, the aural disease which caused the difficulty has already made considerable progress, for in the normal condition we all have a certain amount of hearing in excess of what we actually need—or hearing to spare, so to say; hence, when we are made aware of a diminution of hearing, this excess has not only been lost, but our needful hearing is already encroached upon.

Many people neglect the diseased state of their ears in the hope that the difficulty may get well of itself or would be outgrown. No hope has ever proved more fallacious. It is the experience of all aurists of repute that diseases of the ear are not benefited by nature or time, but that on the contrary, the disease becomes more and more developed and confirmed, and more destructive to hearing. It is, alas, too often the case that by the time the culpable imprudence of neglect is perceived, irreparable mischief has been done, and valuable hearing has been lost, which probably no amount of human skill can entirely restore.

We cannot, therefore, too strongly condemn the practice of those physicians who, through ignorance or carelessness, endeavor to inspire confidence in the healing process of nature, and advise patients to let diseases of the ear alone. In our experience we have repeated demonstrations of the fact that such advice is nothing short of malpractice, and deserving of the severest censure.

In their earlier stages diseases of the ear yield readily to skillful medical attendance, and even in cases of long standing, and where the hearing is seriously impaired, an entire cure can often be effected by appropriate means. Desirable results, however, can only be expected from the attendance of a physician who has made himself familiar with the subject by specialty, and who has acquired sufficient practical experience to gain a mastery over aural diseases. [illegible] cannot be held responsible for the [illegible] failures or possible injury resulting from [illegible] when administered by incompetent or inexperienced hands.

The writer has made diseases of the ear his particular study for nearly twenty years, and in the course of his practice achieved unusual success in many difficult cases and even in some of a seemingly hopeless character. To any one interested he is prepared to furnish references of the highest respectability, to parties who have been under his professional care, in proof of his assertion.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted on Deafness, Catarrh and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 12 West 14th-st.

NEW ENEMIES OF REFORM.

Tammany Control Over Its Republican Allies.

Opposition to the New-York Reform Bills in the House.

Tom Fields as a Leader of the "Fenton" Republicans.

Debate in the Senate on Enlarging Controller Green's Powers.

Petition to Revive and Enlarge the Metropolitan District.

Singular Effect of Mr. Greeley's Support of Mr. Prince for Speaker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

Those who anticipated immediate legislation from Albany to correct the evils of the New-York City Government are likely to be disappointed. The brief discussion in the Assembly and the longer debate in the Senate today, indicate that there are technical obstacles in the way of such prompt legislation as is desired by the Reformers in New-York, and they also foreshadow a possible combination in the Legislature that may prevent any legislation that shall fully meet the wishes of those now representing the Reform movement. The bills introduced yesterday by Messrs. HAWKINS and TWOMBLY—one to legalize the acts of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, and the other to remove the Mayor and other officials in New-York and give the appointment of their successors to Controller GREEN—were found in printed form on the desks of members at the opening of the session this morning. The intention yesterday was to put them on their final passage today; but the first movement in that direction was met by Mr. ALVORD, who rose to a point of order, and after a few remarks about the evils of hasty legislation, took the ground that no bill could be considered by the House until it had first gone through a Standing Committee. The Speaker thought that a two-thirds vote of the House was sufficient, under the rules, to send any bill immediately before the Committee of the Whole. TOM FIELDS then came to the rescue of ALVORD, and called the Speaker's attention to rule 65, which prevents the rescinding or suspension of any standing rule, by two-thirds vote, or otherwise, without one day's previous notice. Mr. ALBERGER asked if the sixty-fifth rule was not repealed last year when the party then in power desired to put certain measures through in haste, and without their being even read by members. Mr. FIELDS replied that it might have been suspended on a particular occasion for a particular object, but that it was never repealed. Mr. HAWKINS asked, for information, what decision the Chair had made, as he desired to make a motion in accordance therewith. Mr. FIELDS hoped his friend from New-York would not let his enthusiasm override the rules of the House, or the members, or the Speaker. HAWKINS retorted that he did not propose to ride over anybody or anything; there were different materials in this Assembly from those that composed last year's House, when the gentleman (FIELDS) cracked his whip over the heads of members on the floor. All he desired was to correct as speedily as possible the evils now suffered by the people of New-York City from the legislation of last Winter, in which the gentleman took such an active part. If it was the decision of the Speaker that a two-thirds vote could bring these bills before the Committee of the Whole, he wished to make a motion to that effect. The Speaker said that under the circumstances in which these bills were presented—there being no standing committee yet appointed—he was of opinion that the House had absolute control over them, and could refer them to the Committee of the Whole by a two-thirds vote. He therefore decided that Mr. ALVORD's point of order was not well taken. Mr. HAWKINS then moved that the bill presented yesterday by him be referred to the Committee of the Whole immediately. As the Speaker was about to put the motion, Mr. SMYTHE, (Republican,) from Tioga, moved that the House do now adjourn, which was carried, and the House adjourned till Tuesday evening next, in accordance with the joint resolution as amended by the Senate yesterday.

THE ALLIES OF TAMMANY.

The discussion was not sufficiently general to indicate with certainty what combinations, if any, are to be made here to modify or defeat the Reform programme with reference to New-York City, but the fact that the opposition thus far made to this programme comes from the Fenton candidate for Speaker, acting in concert with the Tammany Democrats, is regarded as significant. Such a combination, however, cannot succeed if TOM FIELDS continues to take so conspicuous a part in it as he did in the discussion today. Even the Fenton men and Tammany Republicans do not like the idea of an alliance with him, and unless they can shut his mouth, which is next to impossible, he will soon talk them into perdition. At the same time it is not to be denied that a large proportion—probably a majority—of the Republican members of the Legislature do not relish the idea of taking their cue in legislation from such life-long Democrats as SAMUEL TILDEN, CHARLES O'CONOR and ANDREW H. GREEN. It is exceedingly doubtful whether a majority of them will ever be prevailed on to vote for the bill to remove New-York officials and authorize the present Controller to fill their places, unless they first have some assurances as to the men who are to receive the new appointments. The rural Republicans do not comprehend the necessity of so much haste to get rid of these officials, and think it better to wait until a new charter is adopted, when they can all be disposed of together.

THE GREENWICH-STREET ELEVATED RAILWAY.

A communication was received from Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN, in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed by last year's Assembly, giving his opinion that the Legislature have the constitutional right to repeal the charter of the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway. During the reading of the communication by the Clerk, TOM FIELDS asked whose name was signed to it. The Clerk replied, "MARSHALL CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General." "I had understood," said FIELDS, "that Mr. CHAMPLAIN abdicated his office last October."

ROW IN A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

In the election of Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms and other officers of the Senate on Tuesday, it was noticed as an unusual incident that the Democratic side of the Senate presented no candidates and neglected to cast any ballots. The reason for this remarkable omission has just come to light. It seems that a Democratic caucus was called for Monday night to nominate officers, but when the time arrived only two Senators—LORD, of Monroe and HARDENBURGH, of Ulster—put in an appearance. LORD, having arrived ten minutes ahead of HARDENBURGH, claimed the right to act as Chairman of the caucus. HARDENBURGH disputed the claim, and a hot discussion arose which threatened at one time to necessitate a call for the Police. The final result was that the caucus broke up in a row, and the Democracy were left without any candidates for officers of the Senate.

THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate the very important bill presented by Mr. BENEDICT, from the New-York Senators, conferring the entire powers of the City upon the Controller, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The debate, although somewhat excited in regard to the criticism of the past action of the City officials, was conducted in the interests of the greatest good of the City, and with a desire to pass a bill that should neither be open to objection nor criticism. It was taken up in Committee and partially read.

Senator JAMES WOOD, for the purpose of obtaining some explanation of the propriety of conferring upon one man the entire power over the City of New-York, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. BENEDICT, in reply, stated that there was no necessity of doing more than to allude to the present affairs in New-York. There was, he said, a constant stream of claims now being presented to the Controller for which there was no money provided; that now no money could be paid without a bill making the appropriation, and it was a pressing necessity that some provision should be at once made. He proceeded to explain the bill by sections. He said that it was impossible to straighten up the affairs of the City unless power was conferred to do so. That every citizen of New-York has confidence in Mr. GREEN, and while we are somewhat unwilling to entrust so great power to one man, still it seems necessary.

Mr. MADDEN protested against the bill. He was unwilling to give so great powers to any one. It was making one man a dictator over the City, and that man might be changed at any time by death or resignation. He was opposed to a bill that was merely to meet a contingency. If the Controller would make his estimate, and then refer his requisitions to the Board of Supervisors, he would favor a bill giving that body power to act in the premises.

Mr. WOOD agreed with Mr. MADDEN. He said that last year we had taken away the power from the Government of New-York and given it to four men, and now it is proposed to take it away from them and give it to one man. It is not proper to legislate with reference to men, but to principles.

Mr. WEISMAN—The bill confers great power upon the Controller, but it is a vital matter that the City of New-York should be at once relieved. The City bonds, amounting to $6,000,000, come due in January, 1872, and it is most proper and necessary that these bonds should be taken up, in order to protect the credit of the City. Controller GREEN has borrowed money from the banks and the insurance companies of New-York, under the hope that the Legislature of New-York would enable him to meet his obligations so contracted.

Mr. BENEDICT, in answer to the suggestion of Senators that the bill be so amended that the Common Council could act in the matter, said that there were now two bodies of this kind in full blast in the City, and they would select which one they desired after the passage of the bill.

Mr. D. WOOD said that the bill, in his view, did provide for the creating of new offices, and therefore moved to strike out the words "or created" in the first section. He objected to the great powers conferred, but was willing, in the present exigency, to vote for the bill. He was not in favor of putting the money raised by this extraordinary means in the hands of the bodies who have already squandered the wealth of New-York.

Mr. HARDENBURGH called attention to the section as amended, that it abolished all offices in the City.

Mr. JON. WOOD said that before the amendment the Controller had power to create offices, and now he had power to abolish them.

Mr. D. P. WOOD, in reply, said that the bill was faulty, and should be amended in some way to meet these objections.

Mr. TIEMANN said that this was inserted to prevent the increase of offices by the Ring.

Mr. MADDEN—The City of New-York has sent here a delegation, with one exception, opposed to the Ring, and yet we are asked by them to pass a bill similar to those passed by this Senate when they were in power. I will not vote for the bill unless it is given to some other power than one man to issue these bonds and take this great power.

Mr. D. P. WOOD—I think the power given by the provision in the first section is to enable the Controller to eliminate the sinecures held in so great number in the City of New-York.

Mr. LEWIS—Does not this bill give to the Controller the power to abolish every office in the City of New-York?

Mr. D. P. WOOD—It does. We must legislate in general terms—not specify particular offices for removal. Even if Mr. GREEN should remove MAYOR HALL it would not greatly disturb the citizens of New-York.

Mr. HARDENBURGH did not think that any case could arise in which such absolute power should be placed in the hands of one man. The Controller under this act not only appoints the officers in New-York, but he alone can provide for their payment. He is sole and absolute in authority, subject neither to control or exception.

Mr. WOODIN—The Senator is at fault in regard to the absolute power of appropriation. By the second section the Commissioners can only act by the approval and with the consent of the Controller. It, in fact, makes him a member of the Boards, and make a very wise and proper safeguard.

Mr. WINSLOW moved to rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. Motion lost.

Mr. D. P. WOOD—I think that this bill merely makes the Controller an additional check upon the action of the City Commissioners. I think that the power conferred upon Mr. GREEN is no greater than that now possessed by the Controller of the State.

Mr. BENEDICT again generally explained the bill; was willing that any amendment should be made to improve the bill, but as it was drawn very carefully he could not believe that any danger existed in it.

All the proposed changes were withdrawn and progress reported on the bill as introduced.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS.

A petition was presented by Mr. ROBERTSON, signed by JOSEPH RAYMOND, requesting that the Committee on Cities inquire into and report upon the expediency of a bill creating, in the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond—

1. A Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners, to have charge of all matters now pertaining to the Police of those counties, and of the duties of the Bureau of Elections, as now organized in the City of New-York, and extending their power over Kings County.

2. A Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners, to have control of the Fire Department in said district, and the execution of all laws now in force relative to the erection of buildings and the storage and use of explosive material.

3. A Metropolitan Board of Health, to have the powers of the several Boards now existing; also, the duty of supplying the said district with water; also, the paving, repairing and cleaning of streets, [illegible] supervision of the Quarantine and of all matters affecting the cleanliness and health of the said district.

4. A Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, having the additional power of Commissioners of Immigration of the Port of New-York.

5. A Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Connections, who shall have the authority of the officers who now control the wharves and piers of said district, and the duties of the present Harbor-masters and Port Warden of the Port of New-York.

The respective Commissions to consist of seven persons, to be appointed by the Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Controller, Treasurer and Engineer and Surveyor, and to hold office for five years and to receive a salary not exceeding $5,000; the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to be ex officio members of each Board; the respective Boards to have the power of appointment of all subordinates; the Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn, each to have the power of appointment of one person, to be the financial clerk of each Commission, who shall collect and disburse all moneys payable to or expended by said Commission. The Mayor of New-York or of Brooklyn may at any time prefer charges against either of the Commissioners to the Governor of the State, who shall designate three Judges of the Supreme Court, not residing within the First and Second Judicial Districts, to hear and determine the charges.

It is understood that this programme is the text of the opposition to the City charter, and it will be pressed by the opponents of local Government in the City of New-York with constant effort.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. WOODIN presented the resolution appointing the Republican members of committees. After its reading by the Clerk, Senator BOWEN arose and said, "that as the report did not seem to be complete from the non-appearance of the names of the Democratic Senators, it lay on the table." This motion being lost, Senator BOWEN continued and said: "I desire that the first name on the Claims Committee, for which the Senator was named (Chairman,) be stricken off." The Senator explained that he served on that Committee last year, and did not seem anxious to do the labor again. This motion was also lost, and the resolution as presented was adopted. Mr. PALMER then moved that the vacancies on the Committees be filled by the President of the Senate; this was adopted; and as the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to be factious, he will on Tuesday evening next present his views to the Senate.

HOW MR. PRINCE VOTED.

Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Queens, desires it to be stated that he did not vote for Mr. ALVORD for Speaker, but cast his ballot for Mr. STRAHAN, of Orange. It will be recollected that there were two scattering votes—one for STRAHAN and one for "Sergeant-at-Arms." Mr. GREELEY, I see, denies that he advised the withdrawal of PRINCE, and the transfer of his strength to ALVORD; but it is a significant fact that Mr. PRINCE's supporters, who were quite numerous until the arrival of Mr. GREELEY in Albany, rapidly dwindled down after that event until they had become so few in number, when the caucus met, that Mr. PRINCE was compelled, in self-respect, to withdraw his name. If, as Mr. GREELEY says, he used his influence for PRINCE to the last, he has proved himself the best lobbyist to kill off a candidate that every made his appearance in Albany. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill giving power to Controller GREEN to raise money, for a period limited to four months, to supply deficiencies, and moved that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on the same. Agreed to.

Mr. JAMES WOOD said that this bill made Controller GREEN dictator of New-York. Instead of four men controlling the financial affairs of the City, we are to have this one man. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. BENEDICT advocated the bill, explaining the necessity for it, in order to prevent $6,000,000 going to protest the present month. It was necessary for some one to have power to settle accounts, and Controller GREEN had the confidence of the people and of the Senators from New-York.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, after debate, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented the petition of citizens of New-York asking for a law re-establishing the old Metropolitan Police system for New-York, which was read and referred.

Mr. MADDEN gave notice of a bill to repeal the act preventing municipal corporations from subscribing to the stock of railroads.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. WOODIN moved the adoption of the following Standing Committees:

Claims—Messrs. Bowen and Dickinson.

Finance—Messrs. D. P. Wood, Lowery, Winslow and Adams.

Judiciary—Messrs. J. Wood, Robertson, Ames and Allen.

Militia—Messrs. Harrower and J. Wood.

Canals—Messrs. Lewis, Chatfield, Baker and McGowan.

Railroads—Messrs. Madden, Baker, Wagner and Foster.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Chatfield and Dickinson.

Literature—Messrs. Benedict and Bowen.

State Prisons—Messrs. Ames and Harrower.

On Banks—Messrs. Winslow and Adams.

Insurance—Messrs. Perry and Winslow.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Foster and Madden.

Agriculture—Messrs. McGowan and Harrower.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Robertson, Graham, Weisman and Lewis.

Manufactures—Messrs. Lowery and Harrower.

Public Health—Messrs. Weisman and Chatfield.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Allen and Perry.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Woodin, Benedict, D. P. Wood and Bowen.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Dickinson and Allen.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Wagner and J. Wood.

Cities—Messrs. Palmer, Perry, Benedict, Adams and Chatfield.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Adams and Weisman.

Poor Laws—Messrs. Foster and Adams.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Baker and D. P. Wood.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Graham and Madden.

Grievances—Messrs. Chatfield and Wagner.

Salt—Messrs. Foster and McGowan.

Federal Affairs—Messrs. Graham and Ames.

Printing—Messrs. Bowen and Palmer.

Villages—Messrs. Dickinson and Bowen.

Joint Library—Messrs. Adams and Benedict.

Mr. BOWEN moved that, as the Committees are incomplete, they lie on the table for the present. Lost. He then moved that his name be stricken from the Committee on Claims, as he could not serve. Lost.

Mr. PALMER moved that the President of the Senate fill up the vacancies. Carried.

STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. FOSTER moved that FRANK P. TUPPER be appointed stenographer to the Senate. Carried.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department was received, and laid on the table. The House concurrent resolution providing for a recess from today to Tuesday next, was received from the Senate, amended so as to reassemble on Tuesday evening, and the House concurred in the amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MACKAY—To provide public lodging-houses in the City of New-York. Also, relative to appeals in criminal cases.

By Mr. HYATT—Amending the Code of Procedure relative to the time of bringing suits.

By Mr. ALVORD—To confirm the title of certain persons to real estate questioned by reason of alienage.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the act extending the powers of Boards of Supervisors.

By Mr. JUDD—Amending the charter of the village of Port Richmond.

By Mr. FORT—To facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Short Railroad.

By Mr. BABCOCK—Amending the charter of Lockport.

By Mr. HOOD—To authorize HORACE TRACY and another to establish a ferry across Cayuga Lake.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, in answer to a resolution of the last Legislature, to the effect that the Legislature can repeal the charter of the Elevated Railway Company. He shows that the act of incorporation has a clause authorizing the Legislature to alter, amend, or repeal the charter; besides, the Constitution gives full power to do the same. Laid on the table.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. HAWKINS moved that the bill to confirm the orders of the General Sessions of the Peace in New-York be taken from the Committee on the Judiciary and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the motion. It was inaugurating hasty legislation, a system under which many serious evils had grown up. He hoped that bills would be properly referred to Standing Committees and voted upon in the regular manner.

Mr. FIELDS called the attention of the Speaker to the sixty-fifth rule, which requires one day's notice. He hoped the rules were not going to be violated after such promises had been made to the contrary.

Mr. ALBERGER said he might ask the gentleman if the rules to which he had referred had not been rescinded. If he was correct, the House has adopted the rules of the last session for its government. It gave him great pleasure to see such a reformation in the gentleman from New-York. Bills last year were passed without going to a single committee, or being read. He was pleased to see the noble stand taken by the gentleman in defense of the people's rights.

Mr. FIELDS insisted that one day's notice must be given, and that the object for the suspension of the rule must be stated. When suspended last year the object was stated, and when it was accomplished the rule went into force again.

Mr. ALBERGER thought the rule was abolished last session altogether.

Mr. FIELDS thought the journal of the House would show that the gentleman was entirely mistaken.

Mr. JACOBS thought the only motion in order would be to move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the bill, and if the motion gave rise to debate the motion would go over for the day.

The Speaker ruled that the bill was in the possession of the House, and that they could do whatever they pleased with it by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. ALVORD asked the Speaker how he could obviate the sixty-seventh rule?

Mr. HAWKINS renewed the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. FIELDS hoped the gentleman would not allow his impetuosity to ride over the decision of the Chair and of the House. He desired an opinion from the Chair before he voted on the gentleman's motion, and courtesy to the Chair and to the House required that the gentleman should wait until the Chair had made a decision.

Mr. HAWKINS said he had no desire to dragoon anybody into doing anything, as the gentleman did last Winter. He had different material to deal with this Winter than he had last. He did not propose to crack the whip over that gentleman or members of the House. We had come here to remedy the evils that had overtaken the City of New-York from the legislation of last Winter, in which that gentleman so actively participated.

Mr. JACOBS raised the point of order that debate was not in order, which was sustained. The Speaker ruled that it was in order to move to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and that motion should receive a two-thirds vote.

Mr. ALVORD—I do honestly and sincerely desire that this House may go on with its business in order and decency. I would again request the honorable Speaker to point me to the rule that requires, if he so decides, that a two-thirds vote carries us to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PRINCE suggested that as there was a wide difference and doubt on the subject, it would be desirable to adjourn over to next Tuesday, in order to give the Speaker an opportunity to look at the question.

Mr. ALVORD rose to a question of privilege, "which," he said, "I deem to be an absolute violation of the rules of this Assembly, and one which we will repent of before we get through with this Legislature. I believe the decision has been made with honest intentions. I, therefore, shall not take advantage of the privilege ordinarily accorded under such circumstances to appeal from the decision of the Chair."

Mr. SMYTH moved to adjourn. The motion was put and declared carried. Some member called for a count, but Mr. FIELDS exclaimed "Too late," and the Speaker adjourned the House to Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Spanish Question Still Unsettled—Difficulty Concerning the Awarding of the New Transatlantic Mail Contract—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—There is nothing new in the situation on the Spanish question. The action of this Government depends entirely on the action of the new Ministry at Madrid. So far as acts which necessarily lead to trouble is concerned, there is really less now than for some time past. The *Hornet* case is substantially disposed of, and the outrage on the *Florida* is the only grave act which occasions solicitude. If it was any other nation than Spain, even that would not occasion any solicitude. But the question involved in that case is of such a grave character that it will be an easy matter for a nation, both proud and weak as Spain is, to precipitate a war, by refusing that reparation which a much stronger nation would promptly give. Nothing can be done in this case until official information is received of the visitation of the *Florida* on the high seas. Then a sharp demand for an apology will be made by the State Department. The resources of diplomacy have heretofore always been sufficient to compel the concessions which have been demanded, and they may be on this occasion, especially if accompanied with a broad hint that the Government is ready to enforce its demand. Everything, therefore, depends upon the Government at Madrid, which, in all it says, expresses a desire for a conciliatory policy and then in everything it does belies what it says. There is nothing left, therefore, for this Government but to be ready for any emergency that may arise. In connection with this it may be said that the recall of Señor ROBERTS is not confirmed, and that gentleman himself, who on Sunday deemed it probable enough to induce him to seek a tenant for his house, today deems it sufficiently improbable to induce him to decline propositions.

MAIL SERVICE TO EUROPE.

There is a sharp competition between the Williams & Guion and the Cunard lines of steamships for the contract for carrying the Wednesday's European mail. The contract has been held for the last two years by the first-named line, and is about expiring. The Cunard line urges as a reason why it should have the contract, that it makes the trips a day and a half quicker than the Williams & Guion. The agents of the latter admit that the Cunard boats average a day quicker than their own, but say that they have been constantly improving their time, and have now two boats which are nearly as fast as the Cunarders, and are having two new ones constructed which will be still faster. They refer to the fact that when the Post-office Department were unable to obtain the carriage of the mails at the rates fixed by law by other companies, they came forward, and accepted the service, to relieve the embarrassment of the Government. They think this, as well as the further fact that their line, although the vessels were built in England, is owned and run by Americans, entitle them to some special consideration, now that the contract has become more valuable. The Department acknowledges the force of these arguments, but still thinks the question should be decided by considerations of the requirements and interests of the public mail service, especially as Wednesday's mail is the most important one of the week. The Postmaster-General will ask the Committees on Commerce and Post-offices of the Senate to take joint consideration immediately upon the question, and the interested parties will soon receive notice to take their cases before those Committees, which will decide upon the relative weight of the public exigencies which bear upon the decision.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The colored people of this city are to hold a public meeting to-morrow night at the Congregational Church, to give expression to their views of the necessity of the passage of Mr. SUMNER's Civil Rights bill. It seems to be generally believed that the measure, coming upon its own merits in the Senate, can pass that body, and that Mr. SUMNER will withdraw it as an amendment to the Amnesty bill, so as not to hazard its passage by subjecting it to the necessity of a two-thirds vote, which it will require in connection with that bill.

THE FLOATING DOCK CONTRACT.

The contract for a floating dock, which was awarded to parties in Georgetown, has failed to be executed by the bidders. The bid accepted was the only one within the amount appropriated by Congress for the work, all the other bids being more than a half million higher. The Secretary will communicate the facts to Congress, since it appears that the dock cannot be built without a further appropriation.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

There are several vacancies in Post-offices where the salaries are over $200 per year, which must be filled very soon to meet the necessities of the mail service, and the Department is yet undecided what to do pending the determination by the Advisory Civil Service Board, as to the manner of conducting the examinations which the new rules require to be made in such cases. Mr. CURTIS was in consultation with the Postmaster-General relative to this subject today, and some temporary expedient will soon be adopted to meet the difficulty till the permanent methods are established. Aside from this temporary inconvenience, the Postmaster-General anticipates no difficulty in enforcing the new rules in his Department, and says that so far as he is concerned the system shall have a thorough trial. He pronounces the statement that he announces himself against the system proposed as absolutely false.

REPORT OF THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Mr. SCOTT is busily engaged in finishing his report upon the investigations made by the Ku-klux Committee during the Summer. It will be submitted to Congress soon after the recess along with the testimony taken, which is now in type.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REVENUE OFFICE.

Commissioner DOUGLASS has reorganized the Internal Revenue office, assigning the several deputies to the same duties performed by them during Mr. DELANO's occupancy of the Commissionership. Attorneys are forbidden to have intercourse relative to their cases with the clerks of the Bureau, except on special permission; and some other regulations are made to promote the efficiency of the office.

MAIL EXTENSIONS.

The Post-office Department extended the mail service during the six months ending Dec. 1, 1871, to 3,183 miles of new railroads completed within that time.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Register's Office of the Treasury has traced the *Osprey*, owned by Boston parties, to Australia, in 1854. Efforts are now to be directed to obtaining information whether any persons are living who can testify as to her saving from shipwreck the claimant to the Tichborne estates at the time and in the manner narrated by him in his testimony.

VALIDITY OF THE MORMON TRIALS.

Tuesday next the Supreme Court will take up a case whose decision will determine the validity of the recent Mormon trials. The question which comes before the Court is whether the Grand Jury which indicted HOSEA STOUT for murder, having been summoned by the United States Marshal, instead of the county authorities, was a lawful and properly organized body. The defendants in that case claim it had no legal existence. The Government counsel will deny the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and if this plea is not sustained, will argue that the Jury was properly organized. The case is entirely new in the Courts and the decision will be looked for with much interest.

RIOT AT ROCHESTER.

No Further Attempt to Disturb the Peace—Military Still Under Arms.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Quiet reigns in the vicinity of the jail, and did all night. The police and military do not permit gatherings of people in Exchange and other streets leading to the jail. The feeling against the military is subsiding, and, as testimony comes in, it becomes clearer that the military were attacked with stones and pieces of wood on the fatal night, and even pistols were fired at them. The military and police are still on duty, and will remain so for the present. A man named ROCKWELL, who knocked a soldier down yesterday, was, this morning, sent to the Penitentiary for six months. HOWARD, the negro, still insists that he is innocent; his victim is reported to be improving. Two of the wounded are considered in critical situations, but hopes are entertained that they will recover.

Three P. M.—HOWARD, the negro, is to be arraigned in Court on Monday next. No more outbreaks have occurred up to this hour.

Midnight.—Everything has remained quiet since last dispatch. It was announced in the evening papers that the miserable HOWARD would be taken into Court and arraigned on Monday next. It was ascertained to almost a certainty that if this was done an attempt would be made to shoot the negro. If the negro was killed all the people would be satisfied, but that would not have been the end of it. Innocent parties, those upholding the majesty of the law, would have been killed. The authorities realized this, and every occasion for further shedding of blood has been removed. HOWARD is not in this city at this hour. The severest penalty of the law has been passed upon him, and he is now out of the reach of the mob and of those who seek his life. A surprised populace will awake to-morrow morning to learn this fact. HOWARD has confessed his crime, but refuses to give the details of the horrible outrage. The tide of good feeling is rapidly running to the side of the military. The evidence before the Coroner's jury will put the military in a better condition than they stand at present. The military will be discharged from duty to-morrow morning.

RUSSIA.

Comments by Prince Gortschakoff on the Catacazy Trouble—He Thinks There Has Been a Want of Respect on the Part of the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in a recent communication to Mr. CURTIN, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian Government has concluded to recall Minister CATACAZY from Washington. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the Capital. Instructions have been sent to Mr. CATACAZY to transfer the Legation at Washington to other hands and return to St. Petersburg. The Prince says he cannot but regret that some of the correspondence which passed in regard to the matter at Washington appeared to be wanting in the respect due to a representative of the Russian Empire. He continues: "We shall consider the conduct of Mr. CATACAZY when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in person; as he formally denies the justice of the complaints made against him in Washington, we must suspend judgment until we have heard his defense." The Prince in conclusion declares that these unfortunate circumstances will not, he feels confident, impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of the Grand Duke ALEXIS in America.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Manner in which the Alabama Treaty is Regarded in England—Political Movements of One of the Orleans Princes.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Messrs. GRAVES and RATHBONE, members of Parliament for Liverpool, in speeches delivered at a meeting of their constituents yesterday evening, referred to the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims in terms of the highest praise, and advocated an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. The treaty and the American claims under it are the leading topics of the public journals at the present time. The *Advertiser* alone opposes the treaty. It declares that the English Commissioners have been outwitted, that England is bound hand and foot, and if the Geneva Board should award to the United States all they offensively claim war would be less injurious to England than settlement. A dispatch from Sandringham reports continued improvement in the condition of the Prince of WALES. The feverishness with which he has been troubled at night is, to a great degree, subsiding, and the temperature of his system in the day-time is that of perfect health. The appetite of the Prince continues good.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—It is announced that the Duke D'AUMALE intends making, at an early day, a political tour through the Central and Western Departments of France.

Shooting Affray at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 4.—In BARR's livery stable in this city today, Chief of Police PATRICK MCGEE assaulted Dr. T. N. THACKER with a cane, striking him several blows on the arms and head, knocking him to the floor. THACKER drew a revolver, fired three shots in quick succession at MCGEE, one entering near the region of the heart produced instant death. THACKER gave himself up and is now in jail. The trouble arose from an old feud. The affair causes considerable excitement, both being prominent citizens. MCGEE has been on the police force sixteen years, and has considerable wealth. THACKER is highly respected and the act is considered justifiable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Official advices from Ispahan, Persia, show that the famine in Persia continues.

President GRANT left, yesterday, for Philadelphia, to remain there until Monday.

A shock of earthquake is reported at Sheffield, England, yesterday morning.

The execution of the murderers of Gens. LECOMPTE and THOMAS will soon take place.

Mr. RUTAN, Republican, was yesterday elected Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate.

The official canvass of the late election in Tennessee shows AUSTIN's majority to be 15,941.

Gov. HOFFMAN has commuted the sentence of JAMES E. KELLY, of Buffalo, from hanging to imprisonment for life.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Trouble in Organizing the Senate and Assembly.

Gov. Warmoth and Other Prominent Officials Arrested.

Police and Military Called Into Requisition by Both Parties.

Contest Between Two Claimants for the Speakership.

Apprehensions of a Bloody Conflict Today.

Great Excitement Throughout the City of New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—This morning an affidavit was made before a United States Commissioner, charging the Governor, four State Senators, fourteen members of the House, the Criminal Sheriff, Chief of Police and two Police Captains with conspiracy and unlawful combination for the purpose of restricting and hindering the execution of the laws, in violation of the act of Congress commonly known as the Enforcement act. Warrants were issued, and at 11¾ o'clock Gov. WARMOTH and ten others were arrested and brought before the Commissioner, who discharged them on giving bail in $500 for their future appearance. At 12 o'clock the House met, with Mr. CARTER, Speaker, in the chair. Immediately after the organization a motion was made declaring the seat of O. H. HEMPSTEAD, of Iberville Parish, vacant, putting P. G. DESLANDE, contestant, in his place. This motion was carried. On similar motions made and carried, CHARLES ABEL and D. CADY STANTON, of Bossiere, were unseated, as were also D. L. MCFARLAND, and L. C. LASALINIERE, of St. Martins; L. J. SOUER, of Avoyelles, and W. A. WHEYLAND, of Sabine, and others; who were the contestants, put in their places. This *coup d'état* of CARTER's friends made the majority in the House Anti-Warmoth. At 12¾ o'clock the Warmoth members returned from their visit to the Custom-house, and shortly after the quorum of the House was broken up. VIGARS, the Clerk of the House, made a written report of the whole matter to the Governor. This evening the Warmoth members of the House assembled, and have placed T. G. DAVIDSON, of Livingston, a whitewashed secession Democrat, in the Speaker's chair. That portion of the House are now in Secret Session. There was no quorum of the Senate, the alleged recusant members still out in the wilderness or somewhere else. Report says several members of the House were bought over by the Warmoth party from the Carter side, the prices ranging from $5,000 to $10,000. One honorable exception was that of Hon. B. L. LYNCH, of Iberville, who spurned the briber and the bribe. The *Republican*, WARMOTH's organ, says: PACKARD, with his band of Deputy Marshals, has inaugurated a revolution in this city and State. It is reported that Gov. WARMOTH has ordered the Police to take charge of the arsenal containing the arms of the colored militia, under command of Col. J. LEWIS, and the white militia are ordered to be ready for duty to-morrow. The *Republican* says Gen. EMORY has pronounced the proceedings of PACKARD, CARTER & Co. and confederates revolutionary and void. The excitement all through the city is intense, and a serious collision is expected to-morrow. Both sides of the two contending parties are desperate and determined.

Later.—The Warmoth members at the meeting of the House to-night unseated several Carter men and elected a Mr. BREWSTER as Speaker by a vote of 49 out of 55. There are now two Speakers of the House.

MAINE.

Inauguration of Gov. Perham—Large Reduction in the State Debt.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—Gov. PERHAM was inaugurated today, and delivered his message. After a word of introduction concerning the general national prosperity, the Governor called attention to the favorable exhibit of the State finances, as given in the Treasurer's report. These are as follows:

Receipts for the past year	$2,190,109 61
Disbursements	2,175,011 21
Public debt Jan. 1, 1871	8,067,900 00
Public debt Jan. 1, 1872	7,222,900 00
Sinking fund in the Treasury	792,280 00
Cash in the Treasury	155,300 00
Debt, deducting sinking fund and cash in Treasury	6,274,310 00
Trust funds, exclusive of the sinking fund	647,281 00
Appropriations made by the last Legislature	2,041,394 21
Amount of warrants drawn	1,950,233 21
Balance remaining	90,081 4[illegible]

In consequence of the large reduction of the debt during the year, and the resulting diminution of interest due, the Treasurer recommends a reduction of the State tax for 1872 of four and three-fourths mills per dollar of valuation. The Governor recommends the most rigid economy in all appropriations for the ensuing year.

In Convention today both branches of the Legislature elected the following State officers: Secretary of State, GEORGE G. STACY; Attorney-General, THOS. B. REED; Adjutant-General, R. B. MURRAY; Land Agent, PARKER P. BURLEIGH. A bill to authorize certain towns and cities to aid in the construction of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad was passed to be engrossed in both branches.

MARYLAND.

Anticipating the Reading of the Governor's Message.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 4.—The Legislature completed its organization today. In the Senate, HENRY SNYDER, of Baltimore, was elected President, and AUGUSTUS GASSOWAY, of Anne Arundel County, Secretary. In the House, A. P. MORMON, of Howard County, was elected Speaker, and MILTON Y. KIDD, of Cecil County, Clerk—all Democrats. The Governor's message was not sent to the Legislature today, but is published in a Baltimore evening paper. The aggregate debt of the State on Sept. 30, 1871, was $12,436,712; the State held productive assets to the amount of $7,712,435; leaving the State debt $4,718,252. In addition to productive, the State holds non-productive stock and assets amounting to over $30,000,000, of which over $19,000,000 is in stock, bonds and interest due of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which, for nearly a quarter of a century, have been looked upon as worthless; but, as shown by the Company's returns within the last two years, and with similar results in the future, the State will soon be in receipt of $500,000 yearly revenue from this source. In regard to the education of negroes, the Governor says that the total amount of school taxes paid by the colored people is set aside for the support of colored schools, but this amount is so small as to be practically worthless.

Movements of the Steamer Florida.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The steamer *Florida* arrived at Nassau on the 26th ult., with the loss of her foretopmast. After repairing she left Nassau on the 29th ult., followed by the Spanish gun-boat *Descubridor*, which, after the lapse of a few hours, returned to Nassau.

NEW-MEXICO.

Anticipated Indian Troubles—Interference of Mexican Traders—A Singular Accusation Against the Agent—How Indian Affairs are Conducted—Stormy Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT MCRAE, New-Mexico, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1871.

An employe of the Indian Agency at Cañada Alamosa has just arrived at this post, bringing news of anticipated troubles with the Apaches. Since they have heard that they are to be removed to the Tularosa Reservation, a spirit of disaffection is manifest among the Indians, which is fomented by the Mexican residents of the place.

This Mexican population comprises some of the worst characters in New-Mexico, who have settled at this agency evidently for the sole purpose of trading with the Indians. Many of them are able to talk with the Indians in their own language, which gives them an advantage over the Indian Agent, who communicates with them in Spanish. These Mexicans subsist entirely upon their commerce with the Indians, and, it is believed, deal extensively in whisky and ammunition, in exchange for which they get horses, mules, cattle, blankets, and Government rations. As to the title for any article, they are not at all particular if the brand is well effaced. Four gallons of whisky will buy a horse or mule when an Indian is intoxicated, so the bargain is decidedly a good one, and affords a specimen of their manner of trading.

With such a population surrounding him, Major PIPER, the Indian Agent, often finds himself seriously embarrassed in the ordinary routine of his office, and being altogether unprotected, except by the few employes of the Agency, he applied a short time since to Major SHORKLEY, commanding this post, for a guard of ten men, which was promptly furnished.

One of the first duties this guard was called to perform was to close a whisky saloon, which had been a common resort for Indians. In a short time the Indian Agent was arrested by one of the local officers and taken before the Alcalde, where he demanded the reason for his arrest and the nature of the charge against him. The Alcalde informed him that the saloon-keeper was the prosecutor, but as to the charge, he didn't know what to call it, but if the Major would wait a few moments he would look through his law books and find out. After a few minutes of studious application to a Mexican Purdon, and a consultation with some volunteer associates, he announced to the Major that he was charged with "assault and battery on the town of Cañada Alamosa, in placing a guard of soldiers upon the plaza without the consent of the authorities." Major PIPER simply replied that, as he represented the Government of the United States, he would notify the authorities at Washington, and he had no doubt but that the Government would immediately report itself under arrest to the town authorities, and so saying the Major took his leave.

This did not end the matter, however, for when the Major arrived at his office he found a notice tacked upon the door. It was in Spanish, and gave peremptory notice to the Indian Agent to vacate the plaza, and to take his soldiers along with him. This notice was signed by the Alcalde and two citizens. As the Major did not show any signs of immediate departure, the Alcalde waited on him with a posse at his heels, and inquired the cause of his delay, intimating that any further trifling would result in a repetition of a former scene, still fresh in the Major's memory, when the Agent was actually driven out of town. The Major, in reply, pointed to the soldiers, who were occupying adjoining quarters, and remarked: "This time I propose to fight it out, if necessary." You may judge from this that the Indian outlook is not any more cheering.

A few days ago the Indians of VICTORIO's and LOCO's bands were called in for a distribution of blankets, when 500 blankets were issued, being a full blanket for every grown Indian, and a half blanket for the children. This halving of blankets was considered by the Indians as rather sharp practice on the part of Uncle Sam, and they made loud complaints, because in former issues they had a clear gain of half a blanket to each baby for the purposes of trade. At this blanket distribution a ration-ticket was given out with each blanket or half blanket. This ticket called for one ration at next ration day, and the plan was adopted by the Agent to ascertain as nearly as possible the actual number of Indians entitled to rations. When ration day arrived the Indians came flocking into town early in the morning, and they were all armed. Some had two pistols. Some had carbines, and others bows and arrows. They also brought their tisween with them in camp-kettles. This tisween is a liquor they make out of corn. It is filthy-looking slop. Its effect is instantaneous, but, in order to give it a good chance, the Indians go without food for two or three days; then they drink out of the camp-kettles as much as they can hold. When they are full they drop the kettle, give a yell, and they are drunk—crazy drunk. The effects pass off in less than half an hour.

When issuing time came, the Major and two soldiers went over to the corn-house, the Indians following with their kettles of tisween, which they set down before the door, and commenced drinking. The natural result was perfect pandemonium. The Major called for their tickets. One of them came up and handed his ticket, and received his ration, which he dashed to the ground, and says he, "I want ten rations—I have ten to feed—your tickets a cheat," and he gave a fearful yell. Just then FRANCISCO, the interpreter, (who run away with one of COCHISE's wives,) jumped into the corn-room, saying in Spanish, "The Indians talk badly—they mean mischief—they are going to clean you out—give me a pistol and I'll help you." The Major ordered the interpreter to announce that no more rations would be issued.

No sooner had the interpreter made the announcement and shut the door than it was burst open, and the corn-room groaned with Indians—all of them drunk and armed—with over a hundred outside in the same condition. None of us, even the soldiers, had a gun or a pistol among us, which made the situation desperate. The Indians, after drawing their bows and cocking their guns in our faces, settled down to tell what they wanted. Said they, "This corn belongs to us, and we mean to have it; we don't want tickets. If you don't issue it the old way we'll just issue it ourselves." So the Major gave in and gave them their rations just as they wanted them, all the Mexicans of the town cheering as if they had gained a great victory.

COCHISE does not associate with the other Indians. He has his band by themselves up the cañon, about two miles away from the agency. This morning as he was coming in he heard there were soldiers in town. He is very shy of soldiers, so he stopped on a hill overlooking the town and took observations for about two hours.

At last he came down to the agency.

"What are you going to issue?" he asked.

"Corn and beef," replied the Major.

"I don't want corn and beef. If I want them I know how to get them. I want blankets."

"Don't issue blankets to-day," remarked the Major.

"I don't care. The blankets are here. My people are shivering. I want them now."

The Major said that if he issued blankets he would have no time to issue rations. COCHISE said he didn't care about the rations, but he must have the blankets.

The Major accordingly issued the blankets, when COCHISE exclaimed, "We'll take our rations now. We are going to have a tisween spree to-morrow, and can't come back for them—we'll take them now." The Major having compromised so often, concluded to continue his policy, and gave COCHISE his rations, and all because he is unprotected.

It is said that a squad of COCHISE's band has just come in with a supply of horses and mules. As the Government Agents have guaranteed to COCHISE, all the stock in his possession, there is no use trying to reclaim stolen property. The sooner the Indians are removed to the new Reservation the better. It is probable, however, that some of them will go on the war path in preference. In that event the Winter is the best time to try the experiment.

THE KUKLUX TRIALS.

The Prosecutions to be Continued—Letter from Attorney-General Williams.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, the new Attorney-General of the United States, to Senator POOL, of North Carolina:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1871.

Hon. John Pool, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th inst. covering one from Col. CARROW, United States Marshal of North Carolina, from which it appears that certain interested persons pretend and are trying to produce the impression that the late change in the office of Attorney-General indicates on the part of the Administration an abatement of vigor in prosecuting offenders under the recent legislation of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens. I am not acquainted with the motives which induced Mr. AKERMAN to resign, but I know that the President was perfectly satisfied with the energy and zeal displayed by him in prosecuting members of the Kuklux Klan. Judging from the evidence elicited upon recent trials of such persons, this Klan is an organization that no Christian or civilized Government can tolerate; and if those who commit or countenance its atrocious crimes expect any favors from me, they are doomed to signal and bitter disappointment. I do not abandon the hope that all good citizens in the Southern States, for the sake of their own safety and happiness, as well as from other considerations, will assist the public authorities in breaking up all combinations of men formed to disregard law and destroy the peace of society; but if unreasoning and defiant crime makes it necessary, the President is determined to use all the power which the Constitution and laws have placed in his hands to protect the lives and property of peaceable citizens and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Yours, very truly, GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

President-Making.

From Harper's Weekly.

In the midst of the ardor of "President-making" in the Republican Party, it is to be hoped that the necessity of Republican supremacy to the best interests of the country will not be forgotten. If an Administration is successful, able and satisfactory, the popular judgment is very likely to decide that it ought to be continued, and it manifests that opinion by favoring the renomination of its chief. On the other hand, if there be strong objection to the chief, the constant misrepresentation, suspicion, derision, and captious criticism to which he is subject, react upon the Administration for which he is responsible, and upon the party which brought him into power.

In England, for instance, a member of Parliament who should perpetually oppose Mr. GLADSTONE, sneering at his capacity, his character, his motives, and his measures, and whose words were constantly quoted by the Tory opposition as the most effective weapons against the Prime Minister, could hardly be said to be supporting the Administration of the Liberal Party, although he might carefully guard himself by declaring that it was not the Administration but the Minister that he opposed. For every Administration is necessarily identified with its responsible head. It would certainly have been very difficult to oppose Gen. JACKSON and to support his Administration. But to oppose an Administration is to discredit a party, unless it can be shown that it betrays the principles of the party; in which case the party must be held to the responsibility of having selected men who do not represent it.

It does not follow, of course, that the offenses of the head of an Administration should be concealed, that measures should not be criticised, nor that an incompetent or improper President should be supported, lest the party lose power. We have often enough declared by works our faith in the value of such criticism. Friendly and stringent criticism is invaluable to any party, or cause, or man. But its usefulness is very much determined by the method. It is not to be expected, indeed, that to secure the success of a party its honorable supporters will connive at its faults or conceal the offenses of its chief. But it is to be expected that those who sincerely believe the dominance of a certain party to be essential to the national welfare will not lightly or captiously criticise its head, nor presume everything against him. It is easy to see how it is possible in a daily paper to cover an honest man with a suspicion of dishonesty, even without directly accusing him, and by incessant perversion of facts, by coloring and concealing, to do the work of his most envenomed opponents. When a paper has pronounced strongly in favor of a certain course, it becomes a point of pride to carry it; and a journal or a man may very easily wound an important public interest in the heated pursuit of what is really—even if it be not so apprehended—a private end.

If a Republican newspaper is hostile to the chief of a Republican Administration, therefore, the manly course of opposition is to show that he has betrayed the principles of the party, or that his policy is unwise and injurious to the country, or that his personal character is such as to unfit him for his position. If, however, the paper has merely a personal preference for some other man as the chief of an administration, it is honorably bound, in plainly expressing that preference, not to injure the party, nor to misrepresent its official head. It is impossible to undo the result of the sincere effort of a year against a certain course by a ceremonial acquiescence for a month or two in another policy. If, for instance, a party paper is persuaded that the nomination of a certain candidate will be fatal to the party, and, in order to defeat it, labors skillfully for many months to instill profound distrust of that candidate in the public mind, not openly asserting that it will not support him if he should be nominated, but daily, directly and indirectly, showing its conviction both of his unfitness, of the consequent impropriety of his nomination, and of the impossibility of an election should it be made—it is very clear that the support of such a paper, if the nomination were made, would be utterly valueless. The opposition papers could find nothing so effective for their purpose as answering its remarks day by day with its former articles, which expressed its real opinion, not of the wisdom of the nomination, but of the unfitness of the candidate. A paper, therefore, which, in the discussion of a nomination, destroys confidence in a candidate, cannot restore that confidence by afterward supporting him, unless it should confess that it had been wholly mistaken. What is called the wisdom or the wish of the party, as shown of a Convention, could not change its own opinion which it had constantly declared.

There is a Republican opposition to the renomination of Gen. GRANT, as there was to that of Mr. LINCOLN. It is based upon various considerations, and the Republicans who support it properly maintain that until the Convention has pronounced the name of the candidate for 1872 every member of the party has an equal right to his preference, and to his argument for that preference. Of this there can be no question. But is there not also an honorable obligation upon all who really believe Republican ascendency to be indispensable to the common welfare so to differ about men as not to wound the cause? And while there is a distinct Republican opposition to the renomination upon the part of some who will probably support it if made, there is another opposition which is based upon the conviction that parties are dissolving, and that the present elements within both organizations are heterogeneous. This opposition looks to a new party, in which dissatisfied Democrats will combine with dissatisfied Republicans upon principles which are now peculiar to neither party. This view seems to us to be premature, because we do not believe that the country is yet satisfied that it is safe to commit the new policy of the Government to hostile hands. But it is a movement which chiefly harms the Republican Party, because, although some Democratic leaders favor it, they do so only as a policy for the whole party, not as a coalition for a new party, which is the Republican theory of it.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that while the elections show the Democratic Party to be losing strength, and while the probability undoubtedly is that the Republicans will elect the next President, they can do so with great difficulty if the discussion of candidates shall be so bitter as virtually to divide the party, so that those who are opposed to Gen. GRANT will be indifferent to his success should he be nominated, and those who support him be lukewarm toward another candidate who may prove to be stronger. An actual administration is always at a disadvantage, because undeniable errors can be alleged against every Administration, while a possible Administration can be tinted as bright as the hues of the imagination of the writer or speaker. There is always a possibly better man for every office than the incumbent; but if the incumbent be honorable, faithful and efficient, it is the part of wisdom to be satisfied, so long as his continuance in office does not hazard other desirable results. It is this consideration which we believe disposes the Republican Party to the renomination of the President; and whenever it can be shown that he is dishonorable, unfaithful or inefficient, we will do what we can to correct that disposition.

Christmas Festival.

The poor children of the Cottage-place Industrial School, under the Children's Aid Society, were made happy yesterday by a Christian festival.

Twenty-four ragged little boys were summarily dispossessed of their old clothes, and clad in new garments, from the contribution of two ladies. Four pieces of calico were supplied for girls' dresses. A little boy gave each child an orange, bought with pennies saved by him during the year. The Christmas trees were loaded with the gifts from St. Nicholas, and the tables supplied with a bountiful feast. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT his theis fancy by a happy address, and all had a happy time. Rev. C. L. BRACE presided, and large numbers of the friends and supporters of the school were present.

CANADA.

Political Changes—Termination of the Ministerial Crisis—Personnel of the New Ministry—The Railway Policy—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

We have witnessed some rapid and extraordinary political changes here in connection with the Ministerial crisis that has just terminated. The new Legislature was believed to be pretty evenly divided, taking the whole House. But six seats having been declared vacant under the Controverted Election act, it was found difficult to decide how matters would really stand between the Government and the Opposition. When the Assembly met, the Ministry nominated Mr. SCOTT, the member from Ottawa, for the Speakership, and he was unanimously elected. This, it was naturally supposed, took a vote from the Ministerial side, as Mr. SCOTT had invariably supported the Government. The address—that is the answer to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech—having been proposed, Mr. BLAKE moved an amendment condemnatory of the Ministerial policy on railways, the sum of $1,500,000 having been voted in the last session of the Legislature in aid of new railroad projects, the expenditure of the same being intrusted to the Executive. The object of Mr. BLAKE's motion was to reverse the authority giving power to the Ministry to expend the money, and the result was a ministerial defeat. This was followed up by a direct motion of want of confidence, which was carried by a majority of one. The strength of the Government was apparently indicated by this vote, two Conservative members having seen fit to go with the Opposition. The Premier, Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, refused to accept the vote, on the ground that eight out of the eighty-two constituencies of the Province were unrepresented, six having been declared void, and two others having been resigned. Of course this was only a flimsy pretext, and such an excuse as the Premier offered should not have been made. A defeat by even a majority of one should have been accepted, and followed by the resignation of Ministers, but Mr. MACDONALD stood out, notwithstanding the Treasurer, Hon. E. B. WOOD had already resigned his place in the Cabinet, and he forced the Assembly to another and more disastrous vote, for it was carried against him by a majority of nineteen. The indication was clear that the Premier's own friends had deserted him in his extremity, because they were dissatisfied with the course he had taken. Nothing now remained for the Ministry but to hand in their resignations to the Governor, which they accordingly did, and Mr. BLAKE, as leader of the Opposition, was sent for to form a new Cabinet, which he soon succeeded in doing.

The *personnel* of the new Ministry may be regarded as highly deserving of respect. Mr. EDWARD BLAKE is comparatively a young man, and entered public life as a member of both the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature four years ago. He has been classed as the leading lawyer at the Chancery Bar of Ontario, is possessed of fine oratorical powers and ready in debate, but it remains to be seen if he has as good administrative ability. He takes the position of President of the Council, which is simply honorary, as no emolument is attached to it, but he will find enough to do as Premier without being burdened with a department. He goes back with the rest of the Ministry for re-election, although he was not obliged to do so. Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, the Provincial Treasurer, is, perhaps, the most practical man of the number. He, too, holds a seat in the Dominion Parliament, and the leader of the Opposition there. Mr. PETER GOW, Provincial Secretary, is a man of fair abilities, practical enough, it may be, but not calculated to shine in debate like his leader or the rest of his colleagues. Mr. ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, the Commissioner of Public Works, has been a considerable time in Parliament—having been a member of the old Canadian House of Assembly. He was leader of the Opposition in the Legislature for three years. He ought to make a good administrative head—some think he will be superior to his predecessor. Mr. ADAM CROOKS, Attorney-General, like the Premier, is a member of the Chancery Bar, and holds high rank in the profession. The remaining Minister, Mr. RICHARD W. SCOTT, surprised everybody by his sudden descent from the Speaker's chair, to take the Commissionership of Crown Lands. The strangest thing about his acceptance of office is the fact that he has been an extreme Conservative all his life, and supported in the last Parliament the very policy he has now to oppose in the present one. The opponents of the new Ministry very naturally claim, in consequence of Mr. SCOTT's acceptance of office, that the coalition principle is adopted by the new Government. The House has adjourned till after the Holidays, and by the time it resumes, all the new elections—fourteen altogether—will be decided, and a lively time is anticipated in some of the constituencies.

The defeat of the railway policy in the Legislature, it is thought, will produce an unfavorable effect upon all new enterprises. The new Ministry have given a pledge that the engagements entered into between their predecessors and certain railroad companies, in accordance with the act, shall be respected; but no further aid will be given to other roads, unless each grant is sanctioned by the Legislature. This will necessitate a change of tactics on the part of the promoters of new schemes, and any amount of "log-rolling" will be the consequence. It is expected that there will be a fierce contest among the applicants for loans, soon after the Legislature reassembles. This legislative railroad war will be worse than the battle of the gauges which was fought between this city and Hamilton. Among the new projects now spoken of is a line to run from Hamilton to a point on the Georgian Bay, where it will intersect the Central Canada line, now in course of construction. By this route direct communication will be obtained with Montreal and Quebec, and the proposed road will also join the line now being surveyed to run to the Pacific. The scheme meets with much favor, and is being agitated with every probability of its success. It is another phase of the rivalry existing between two sister cities, Toronto being regarded as inimical to the interests of Hamilton, whenever it can have an opportunity of pushing forward any railroad project. The continuation of the Brantford and Harrisburg branch of the Great Western Railway, which was opened last month, will be proceeded with before long, the preliminary surveys having been completed. The principal object in carrying the line in the direction of Lake Erie is to strike the Canada Southern or Loop line, which the Great Western Company are now building. A connection of this kind would be valuable to the Great Western, and therefore it is not intended to carry the branch to the lake, inasmuch as it would cross the rival southern road, which is progressing as rapidly between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers. The importance of a line down the southern side of the Canadian peninsula has been considered so great as to induce the promoters of the Loop line to abandon their original intention and run it direct from Glencoe, on the Great Western, to the Niagara River, and for its accommodation a second bridge across the Niagara is talked of, as the one now in course of construction will not be sufficient for the wants of three roads. The completion of two southern lines will draw the through business of the Eastern and Western States by that route, thus rendering it imperative for this section of the country to secure as much benefit from these new roads as possible. With this view, the Hamilton and Lake Erie and the Brantford and Norfolk extension of the Harrisburg branch are to be built. It is not a little strange that a section of country at present not served by railways is to become the great, if not the only highway for the traffic and travel which have for the past eighteen years found their way over the most extreme northern route. The cause, of course, is the shortening of the distance which will be considerable. The two southern roads will also terminate at more convenient points on the Niagara River than the present one, which is twenty-five miles below Buffalo. This will be a great advantage in forming a more direct connection with the New-York Central and Erie Roads. At the western end one of the roads will connect with the Michigan Southern, thus securing two outlets at each end of the peninsula.

There is some talk of starting a nine-hour movement among the employes of the manufactories and railroads. At present some of them have the nine hours a day allotted to them, but they receive pay for only nine hours, such as were paid at the rate of one dollar a day when the time was ten hours, have had it reduced to ninety cents. The desire to reduce the hours generally from ten to nine hours a day, and the pay to be the same as if ten hours were exacted. In making the time nine hours, it is considered that the mistake made in England in demanding eight will be avoided, as a compromise had to be submitted to there. How the movement will take it is difficult to say, but it should commend itself to the general consideration where workmen are obliged to work nine hours a day in Winter because of the shortness of the days.

The publishing business is making rapid progress in this city, and in addition to the republication of large numbers of English and American books by several houses, two new magazines have been started. One is the *Canadian Monthly*, edited by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, and the other the *Canadian Eclectic*, on a similar plan to the New-York publication of the same name. How the publishers manage to find a sale for so many reprints is a mystery, for the quantity is very great. It is evident, nevertheless, that there is a good sale, for the business is growing. Montreal is thrown completely into the shade, in the way of publishing, by this city.

SINGULAR INCENDIARISM.

The Suspicious Fire in Barclay-street—Strange Revelations of Love and Revenge—Three Persons Held for Arson.

An investigation was commenced yesterday by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, in relation to the fire which occurred on the previous evening in the crockery store of J. B. SCHREVE, on the first floor of No. 50 Barclay-street. When the fire was discovered by the patrolman he was astonished to find the key in the door on the outside, and opening the door was much more surprised to see a woman lying on the floor stupefied by smoke and the store on fire in two places. The fire was extinguished without much damage being done, and the woman being taken out, was soon revived, and held to await an examination by the Fire-Marshal. This occurred yesterday, when she stated that her name is HARRIET WILSON, that she lives at No. 181 Greenwich-street, and she had been in intimate relations with the former partner of SCHREVE. Wednesday they quarreled, and she admits that, believing this man was about to cast her off, she took the key of the store, without the knowledge of SCHREVE, and went there with the intention of obtaining some private papers of her lover which she supposed would strengthen her hold upon him. She denies all knowledge of the origin of the fire, but as she had a lighted kerosene lamp with her, it is supposed she must have set fire to the place by accident, but professes not to have the least idea of how it occurred. These explanations were not satisfactory to the Fire-Marshal, and he continued the investigation.

JOHN A. MCDONALD, detective of the Third Precinct, testified that he saw HARRIET WILSON at the Station-house immediately after the fire, and she told him of her difficulty with FARRINGTON, the partner of SHREVE; that night FARRINGTON had abused her and went away; she asked him to come back, and he said he would in fifteen minutes; but as he did not return in two hours she took the key of the store from the coat pocket of SHREVE, who was asleep, and went to the store, expecting to find FARRINGTON there with other women. She had heard that FARRINGTON had sold out his interest to SHREVE, but she thought the sale was a sham one. When she got to the store she found no one there, but saw what she thought was evidence that some carousing had lately been going on. She then took some pieces of paper, lighted them and threw them around the store, intending to set it on fire and perish in the flames. She offered to show MCDONALD where she got the key, and he went with her to the house No. 181 Greenwich-street, where SHREVE was found asleep. He was awakened, and being informed of the fire dressed himself, and was surprised on not finding the key in his pocket, thus confirming the story of the girl that he knew nothing of her taking it. While she was in the house HARRIET tried to get to her trunk for the purpose, she said, of getting a revolver to shoot herself with, and on leaving she attempted to jump over the stairs.

J. B. SHREVE being sworn, testified that he had no knowledge of the fire until after it had occurred; on a prior occasion the store had been mysteriously entered and an order-book torn to shreds; he then had the lock changed, and he did not then suspect the woman, HARRIET; since the recent revelations, however, he is of opinion she entered the store on that occasion; about two weeks ago there was another fire in his store, and on that occasion also he missed his keys.

LAFAYETTE FARRINGTON being sworn, stated that he formerly lived at No. 181 Greenwich-street with SHREVE; knew HARRIET WILSON, who is sometimes known as Harriet Tacklebury, under which name she has given exhibitions as spiritual medium; she has queer freaks, and goes on like a crazy woman; he had never had a quarrel with her, although she had followed him in the streets, and had threatened to shoot him; was at the house, No. 181 Greenwich-street, Wednesday afternoon; she would not let him out of the house; finally asked him to get her some whisky, and he said he would; under this pretense he got away. The witness then went on to account for his whereabouts from 6 o'clock in the evening until yesterday morning, to show that he was not near the store in the interval. He said he is not now in business, but was formerly in the crockery business at No. 50 Barclay-street; took the business from his son, and a Mr. SEXIAS, kept it but a short time, paid up the old debts, and finally sold it to Mr. SHREVE for $9,000, in November last.

The woman, Harriet Tacklebury, was again put on the stand, and gave a detailed account of her life during the past two years, which is unfit for publication. She claimed to have lived with FARRINGTON, and gave details of some outrages he had perpetrated upon her. It had been shown by the testimony of Policeman COFFEE that when he discovered the fire he found the door locked, with the key outside. HARRIET swore positively that SHREVE was awake when she took the key, and saw her do it; that he knew she was going to the store; that she had been in the store but a few minutes when SHREVE came in, and, calling her a "crazy fool," went down the cellar. As these statements were directly contrary to all she had made before, she denied all the prior ones entirely. She claimed to know that while the business was in the name of SHREVE, it was carried on by FARRINGTON. She asserted she had often heard them complain that they must get rid of the business, as they were doing nothing. She made many statements implicating both men with various notorious parties whom she named. Going back to the fire, she said she had sat in the office of the store, looking over letters, some ten or fifteen minutes, during which time she had not seen or heard SHREVE come up out of the cellar. When she smelled smoke, went to the door, and found it locked on the outside. Went back to the office, and found some letters burning in a drawer, which she accounted for by the accidental upsetting of her lamp.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON learned that SHREVE had an insurance of $8,000, and making a personal inspection of the premises was convinced that the stock was much less than that in value. They have been accustomed to have an auction sale once a week, and their general way of doing business was considered suspicious. After the examination had been protracted to a very late hour, and had been loaded down with a vast amount of extraneous matter, and numberless contradictions, Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON held HARRIET, with both SHREVE and FARRINGTON, for arraignment before a Magistrate.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met yesterday to investigate the frauds alleged against the Justices and Constables of Newtown, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several bills now before this Board be referred to a Special Committee of this Board consisting of the President, Supervisors CONKLIN and two other members appointed by him, and that such Committee shall examine and investigate the several charges made in said bill according to law, and report to the Board on Thursday, Jan. 11, the result of such investigation and examination.

Bowling-Green Savings Bank—Further Payments to Small Depositors.

The work of paying the small depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank was continued, yesterday afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock, during which time about fifty men, women and children received their money. The sums distributed did not range above $50, the average being about one-half that amount. The money did not come directly out of the bank, but was made up by some of the heavier depositors and officers, who signed over the claims which they had on the bank. Many of the poorer depositors who told truthful stories of how they had suffered for the want of their money, seemed overjoyed when it was refunded to them. One poor woman whose claim was too large to be allowed, said she was actually destitute, and Mr. EMMONS gave her enough to supply her immediate wants.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

What it Is, and What it Can Do.

We give below so much of the pamphlet to which we have already alluded—entitled *The Great City Problem; The Evil and the Remedy of New-York City Government*—as related to the principles of minority representation recommended by the Committee of Seventy. It is a more definite description of the method of voting, and a clearer analysis of its probable effects, than has yet appeared:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

This remedy involves, in some measure, the elements of every useful scheme of City reform by an improved method of representation. But a simple minority representation, which only afforded the minority of all the voters of the City a right to be represented, and to vote, on the partisan theory of having only the majority of their own numbers represented, would be a very inadequate check upon the abuses of New-York. One of the greatest of these abuses, is the mercenary connivance of the leaders of the great parties, professing to be hostile, in the same schemes of public pillage; or, what is to the same effect, the party in power bribes the leaders and papers of the party not in power. No check would be put on such practices by a method of voting and representation by which the political jobbers of the minority would be enabled to secure office, and so add official prestige to party influence. They would thus be enabled to stand more nearly on an equality with their official confederates of the other party, and they could demand larger bribes and larger shares of the common plunder. But neither the people, nor the public Treasury would be the gainer. It is indispensable, then, that the people, constituting the minority as well as the majority, should have a remedy by which such proportion or number of them as is entitled to elect a representative should be able to do so, despite the craft of selfish leaders, in making nominations and securing for them a considerable mercenary following.

THE OLD SCHEME A FAILURE.

Mere minority representation does not strike deep enough into that practice. The most corrupt party leaders themselves are hardly hostile to simple minority representation. The force of this reasoning has been several times illustrated in New-York. Laws have provided for a qualified minority representation, under provisions which allowed no voter to vote for more than two-thirds of the candidates voted for at the same election. They were mere devices of the political leaders. It was certain that the caucus candidates only could be elected in each party, and there was hence no check, and none was intended, on the profits of leadership. The scheme of electing Supervisors, under which those receiving the most votes were elected and those having the next greatest number were to be nominated by the Mayor, was also a pure system of party supremacy. It had a worse feature even than the ordinary party method; for it made it certain that the leaders on each side who got the nomination would get the offices. As might have been foreseen, they conspired and co-operated together to get the nomination; and when they had all got into office together they did not cease conspiring and co-operating together. From the beginning of the campaign for a nomination to the end of the official term, there was not the least hostility of party policy or any element of actual antagonism, without which party organization is no more than a cover for organized public pillage.

FREE VOTING.

This remedy is by far the most effectual of any that can be proposed, having for its object an improved method of representation. It has a foundation both of abstract justice and of wise practical policy. It rests on this plain proposition, that voting and representation are necessary at all, only because the people cannot individually go and take part in making and executing laws, and that, as there must be voting and representation, each voter should have a free and equal opportunity to vote and be represented. There must of course be some limited districts from which the representatives are to be sent, or some limit to the numbers entitled to send one. This method of voting claims that a great city should not be so divided up as that only those of the majority can be represented. It claims that the representation should be so provided for, that, so far as is practical, those of various ways of thinking and various pursuits in the city may have a chance of sending a real representative of themselves. The city differs greatly from the county, is not, like the county, having either the large spaces, the separate towns, the variety of productions or local wants and opinions, that make districts both just and convenient. This theory of representation should be applied not only as to officers for City affairs, but to the City representation in the Legislature. This system of "free voting" (admitting that when it comes to action in the Common Council and Legislature the majority of all the representatives, or some larger proportion, as the State Constitution provides, must control,) says it is a great injustice, as well as want of wisdom, not to have both sides represented for debate in those assemblies. One of the most essential objects of their being held at all is to compare and discuss the opinions and interests prevailing among the people on subjects of legislation, and to have their opinions and interests faithfully represented by the members. If only the majority is represented, then only one side of a question and one view of an interest is represented, and no real debate is possible. This is one reason, since party rule has become strong, why debate has deteriorated in the Legislature, and has ceased in the City Councils, and why caucuses decide nearly everything before sessions begin. There is no right in a majority to be alone represented. It has only a right to representation from the City in proportion to its numbers; and the minority, or any less fraction of the people, has precisely the same right. Of course this right cannot be perfectly realized in practice. There must be a limit to districts and a minimum of voters entitled to send a member, but the right should be protected as fully as public convenience will permit. It is entirely convenient to better protect this right in great cities. The representation of the majority alone is a pure creation of party. It is a system in which the interests of party leaders and tradesmen and the interests of the people are very different.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST CAUCUSES.

Free voting is strictly in the interest of the people against all city caucuses and all party machinery for the city which stand between the people and the polls. Let us make this clear by an illustration. Suppose the City of New-York had such a population as to be entitled to send only six members to the Assembly, and that two-thirds of the people belonged to one party and the rest to the other, and that the members of the parties were in that ratio in each of the six Assembly districts. Let it be assumed that the party system, with its rings and political jobbers, existed as in New-York of to-day. It is plain that under the present system of representing only the largest parties, or rather only the majority of that party, all the six members would be constantly sent by the majority of two-thirds of the people, and the other third and the minority of the majority could have no representation at all. No one would be in the Legislature to speak for their views or interests, or to be a check on the selfish conduct and absolute control of the men who represented the majority of the larger party. Now, no candid man will say there is any justice or sound policy in this practice. On the contrary, it would strike every one as a political outrage, had not long usage made us blind to its real character. Had we not been accustomed to it, any one who should first propose such a system would be hooted. The system of free voting, applied to such a population, operates in this way.

WHAT FREE VOTING IS.

The whole six Assemblymen are to be elected as if coming from one district—that is, the City of New-York. Each voter is to have the same right and opportunity to vote, and to use his voting power just as he wishes. Neither the party, the Ring, or any one else, has anything to do with his freedom of voting. Each ballot to be cast is to have one name only on it, and that name may be any name the voter chooses. He is to have the right to vote six such ballots at a time of the general election of the six members, and he may vote them for whom he pleases, that is, all for one candidate, and all having that candidate's name, or he may vote one for each candidate, or may otherwise distribute them among the six candidates as he likes. The right of each voter so to vote is the same. The votes are to be counted; the six candidates having the largest number of votes are of course elected. There may be any number of candidates voted for, but no one voter can vote more than six votes. The increased labor of counting is too trifling to be mentioned. The whole process is simple, certain and equitable. This is what I mean by "free voting," and a direct, actual representation of the people, as opposed to Ring-secured, party-secured, majority-represented method of voting. It does all that can be done conveniently, to enable every voter to send such a man as he prefers, instead of such a man as some self-constituted bully or party intriguer nominates for him, and Ring machinery compels him to vote for, or vote uselessly, or not vote at all. Let us see what practical effects the "free voting" can accomplish, and what it cannot.

WHAT IT CAN ACCOMPLISH.

1. It would always give at least two representatives to the one-third minority; one-third of the voters could always elect two candidates by concentrating their votes on them.

2. It would enable the better men of the majority to concentrate their votes on the best men proposed by parties or rings, and hence would exert a power favorable to selecting good candidates.

3. By making it sure the better people could elect some candidates, it would call them to the polls, and the same cause would break up the profitable monopoly of the Ring—the political tradesmen.

4. It would cause the actual wishes and interests of the people to be more directly and fully represented.

5. It would place behind at least a portion of the members a real, independent constituency, who would stand by them and re-elect them if they assailed just abuses. The men who sustain our great City reform, could, for example, elect some of the ablest men in the City, year after year.

WHAT IT CANNOT ACCOMPLISH.

Let us see what the "free voting" could not do:

It could not make bad men good, though it would limit their ability to get office and do mischief.

It could not prevent all sorts of selfish, ambitious men and their hired followers combining as now, but it would defeat their monopoly and their profits and expose their schemes.

It would not prevent great influence being exerted by the great parties through their legitimate city and State organizations, nor is this much to be desired, if the people can freely and effectually vote.

It would not supersede the need of voting, nor of watching city officers, but it will make honest voting of some effect.

It cannot of itself give efficient and honest city administration, but it will give us more honest men of the people to take part in it.

Such are the leading features and effects of "free voting," and it is obvious it may be adapted to New-York by electing members from large districts or from the entire City as one district.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Two principal objections have been made to free voting, and they both come mainly from interested party leaders, or from persons too long trained under old party discipline to be able to see the merits of anything new. One objection is that "free voting" is fatal to that concert of action and large policy which the wielding of great party forces makes necessary. This is fully answered in the reasoning which has already shown that mere city government is no proper sphere of party action, and involves no large policy but the policy of honesty, efficiency and economy. The other objection, which is that "free voting" is favorable to the formation of cliques and rings, though more plausible, is as easily answered. Though the objection would have some weight if "free voting" was applied to the party affairs of national politics, it has none as applied to city administration. All experience has shown that the danger to the city is not in separate, hostile cliques and rings, such as free voting is charged with having a tendency to create, but in the formation of one all-comprehending ring, into the friendly embraces and profit of which all little rings are joined. To such union free voting would interpose a fatal obstacle. If it made a "ring" of men joined to serve the public, they would send representatives that would attack all mercenary rings. If gamblers, thieves, burglars and pick-pockets and their friends made a ring and sent a representative of their own, it would be all the better for the public. There would be drawn into it many active agents, now operating in caucuses and at the polls, who regularly send several representatives, in the garb of respectability, who are faithful to the interests of those who secured their nomination. The truer the specimen of themselves they sent, the more harmless and despised he would be. If the worst class of grogshop-keepers and their rough and reeling customers united and sent a man of their kind, he could not do a thousandth part of the political mischief which that class of voters now accomplish by their influence on elections and City officers. If Jesuit priests and their servile flocks sent their man, even their ghostly leader, the residue of the New-York delegation might for the first time be elected unpledged to Jesuit policy, and especially if such Jesuit member spoke his mind, there should be no more money voted to monastic institutions. What we want represented, and what free voting would secure, are the opinions, the occupations and the interests of the city.

Why should not the portion of the people interested in elevating the condition of labor unite and send their representatives? Why should not parents and philanthropists interested in improving the public schools unite and secure a representative of their views? Would there be any objection if men, interested in real estate, the commerce, the charities and churches of the city, should send men competent and disposed to speak for them. In presence of this most significant facts of our condition, the fact that the corrupt use of money by those out of office and the corrupt use of patronage by those in office, have been able to buy and coerce every element of honest antagonism in our public councils, one would think that the objection to a new method, founded on a tendency to introduce opposing elements, would be prompt in the mouth of a politician, ring-leader, and never in the mouth of an honest man. Such a representation will place some strong, honest and earnest men in our Assembly who will not all vote alike. Then we will have stern, instructive debates and serious work, and the people will take an interest in the proceedings of the Legislature and the Common Council. The criticisms of the public journals will be more independent and salutary. One effect of this system will be to considerably emancipate the City Press, so far as City affairs are concerned, from party control, and make it more the organ and security of the people.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BRICK FRONTS.

Six tenement-houses, south side of Monroe-street, corner Scammel and Gouverneur streets, 25 2-5 by 54, and 67, five stories; FREDERICK HOOK, owner.

Five tenement-houses, north-west corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fifth street, four 25 by 60, four stories, one 25.5 by 70, three stories and basement; JAMES FETTERCH, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 337 West Fifty-second street, 20 by 48, four stories; THOS. HAYES, owner.

One factory, north side Eleventh-street, 100 feet east of Avenue C, 75 by 25, two stories; BOYCE & MCINTIRE, owners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	13
Brick fronts	13
Tenement-houses	12
Factory	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick church, north side of Fifty-ninth street, 270 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 190 by 80, with extension 60.10 by 33, two stories and basement, extension in front on Fifty-ninth street 63 by 15, two stories and basement, and extension in rear on Sixtieth-street, 69 by 129.4 1 story and basement; interior alterations also to be made, the changes proposed involving an expenditure of $65,000; trustees Church of St. Paul the Apostle, owner.

One brick factory, No. 504 East Nineteenth-street, 25 by 50, three stories, with extension in rear, in size 25 by 42, one story to be added to extension; ROBERT SHERWOOD, owner.

One brick workshop, south side of Eighty-second-street, 127 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 30, two stories, one story to be added and the building remodeled for a dwelling; JOHN TWINAME, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

East Seventy-fifth-street, four buildings, south side, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, unsafe walls; PATRICK SMITH, owner.

West Fifty-ninth-street, one building, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, unsafe iron columns and lintels in first story front; JOHN GLASS, owner.

Washington-street, No. 210, unsafe coping stones and gutters; DAVID N. BOARD, owner.

Catharine-street, (rear,) No. 19, unsafe gable walls and chimneys; JAMES AIRD, agent.

The Hassan Homicide—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of SAMUEL A. HASSAN, who was killed during the affray which occurred on New-Year's Day on board the schooner *Julia A. Gamage*, moored at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River. The only witnesses of the affray examined were HARRISON A. PITCHER, the Captain of the schooner, and THOMAS ANDERSON, one of the seamen, and they gave an outline merely of the facts which have been published in detail in the TIMES. Both were positive that the three men first attacked the mate, WILLIAM H. HARRIS, and that the latter only used his knife when surrounded by them. The jury rendered a verdict as to the death in accordance with the facts, and added: "From the testimony we believe that HARRIS was partially justified in using the knife." In his examination HARRIS stated that he is a native of Deer Isle, Maine, is thirty-five years of age, a seaman by occupation, and that he had used the knife only in self-defense. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Custom-House Statistics.

The following is a summary of the business transacted last month in the Warehouse Division of the Custom-house, of which Deputy Collector JAMES is chief: Warehouse entries, 1,785; withdrawals, 6,088; duty on withdrawals, $2,288,245 60; foreign exports, 582; exports to Canada, 170; foreign exports, class 2, (or goods manufactured in bond,) 67; entries of goods received from other native ports, 271; transportation entries without appraisement to other ports, 191; warehouse and transportation, 84; withdrawals for transportation, 125; liquidations and adjustments—entries on hand Dec. 1, 305; entries received in December, 2,301; entries liquidated, 2,236; awaiting reports and returns, 380.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of New Members—The American Shipping Interest Discussed—The Protection of Seamen—Quarantine Abuses.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE in the chair. The following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Chamber: THOMAS C. ACTON, L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., H. LAMARCHE, W. WETMAN MALL, JOHN MIDDLETON, HENRY B. NEWHALL.

Mr. SOLON HUMPHREYS and WM. H. FOGG were elected members of the Executive Committee in place of Messrs. ASPINWALL and DODGE, resigned.

Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES said the communication of Messrs. OLIPHANT & CO. in regard to the outrages on Chinese residents at Los Angeles, Cal., shows that the subject was being investigated by the Grand Jury of that city as well as by the Governor of the State, and the Committee recommend that action be deferred until the result of the investigation be known.

Mr. JAMES submitted the following report on the depressed condition of the American shipping interest:

"The prosperity of the shipping interest, and to relieve it from its present disabilities, demands the bringing up of our currency to the specie standard at the earliest practical moment, and the removal, so fast as the necessities of the Government will permit, of onerous and cumulative taxation. Your Committee suggest the following remedies, and, if approved by the Chamber, recommend that a memorial be sent to Congress embodying them, and that a committee of five members be appointed to proceed to Washington to lay them before the appropriate Committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate:

First—That owners of either iron or wooden steam or sailing vessels, when engaged in the foreign trade, or bound to ports on the Pacific, be allowed to purchase all stores and articles necessary to fit them for sea, so as to enable them to perform their voyages in bond. And in case such articles are of American growth or manufacture, a return equivalent to the amount of duty, or tax, paid on the foreign articles, shall be made.

Such a provision enables our vessels to be sailed in competition with foreign; and as other nations give this privilege, it is necessary we do so also, to secure part of this trade, now largely controlled by our rivals.

Second—All the materials used in the construction or repair of steam or sailing vessels, traversing the ocean, (whenever the amount expended at one time in construction, repairs and outfits exceed the sum of $1,000,) shall be allowed to be purchased in bond, duty free.

Third—That the Postmaster-General be instructed to give a preference to American lines of steamers in carrying the mails to foreign countries, and that whatever is received by the Government for postage shall be paid over to the steamers carrying such mails as compensation therefor.

Fourth—That these provisions be carried out, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

Mr. GEORGE W. DOW moved that the causes of the decline of our shipping interest be incorporated with the above report in the memorial to be presented to Congress.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE moved that Congress be recommended to repeal all laws forbidding the purchase of foreign built ships for registration service.

Mr. DOW moved that the law forbidding the purchase of foreign built ships be suspended rather than repealed.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY and Mr. FROTHINGHAM objected to Mr. OPDYKE's motion, on the ground that all ships sailing under the American flag should be built by American mechanics in American ports, and that the repeal of said laws would cause the total annihilation of the American ship-building interest.

Mr. OPDYKE's amendment was finally carried by 14 votes to 11.

Mr. CHAS. P. BURDETT moved:

"That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York regards the bill now before Congress entitled, 'A bill to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the several Circuit Courts of the United States to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the protection of seamen,' as calculated, in the event of its becoming a law, to subserve the interests both of seamen and their employers, do hereby approve the same, and also authorize the officers of this Chamber to memorialize Congress for the passage of said bill."

The motion was carried.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, Chairman of the Committee on Quarantine and other Harbor Abuses, stated that he was not ready to make a report. The Committee had invited the co-operation of committees from the other associations, and a joint committee, had been formed, and have been earnestly at work investigating Quarantine and other abuses affecting the commerce of New-York. Much difficulty had been experienced in obtaining information from ship-owners and merchants, who have suffered, but who are reluctant to give any information, fearing to give offense to the officials.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Uniform Life Blank.

One of the first fruits of the Insurance Convention recently held in this City, at the expense of life insurance policy-holders, is the so-called uniform blank, upon which life companies have been requested to make their annual statements for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871. We understand that the blanks being received by these companies from the several State insurance authorities lack that perfect uniformity so profusely commended by the respectable indorsers of Mr. MILLER, as one of the excellent results of the Convention. Notwithstanding the harmonious action of the Convention on the subject of the blank, the labors of insurance officials in the preparation of their annual statements, of which they have made just complaint in the past, are practically continued for this year at least. We are told that this production of the Convention was in several material respects dictated by not to exceed half a dozen interested officers of life companies—a ring of worthies constituting the special custodians of the Superintendent. The blank delivered to New-York companies represents special interests, to the great detriment, if not in some instances to the destruction of other legitimate and vastly important interests. Possessing some excellent features borrowed mainly from the original life blank framed by Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, and designed to elicit the whole truth concerning the actual condition of life corporations transacting business in this State, the blank in question, as received from the hands of Mr. MILLER, also contains requirements which, if rigidly enforced, would hurry some of our solvent, reliable and large life institutions into liquidation. The blank assumes to fix an arbitrary value upon certain enumerated assets, and excludes other items from the asset column altogether, absolutely determining that they possess no value whatever. This fiat of the Superintendent is without any authority of law. There is no statute or custom which confers upon him the tyrannical power of lessening the real value of assets or of wiping them out of existence. The Convention, in its proposed law, may have conferred upon him the powers which he seems so anxious to exercise. We will speak of this model document hereafter. But any layman possessing the ordinary degree of intelligence can inform the legal luminary who presides over the Insurance Department that such a law, in the event of its passage during this session of our Legislature, cannot be made to relate back and determine the status of life companies on the basis of the business of 1871. In the respect suggested, the law would be unconstitutional and void, and would be regarded as having no binding force upon the companies whatever. The companies may rest assured that should their pet official succeed in securing the legislation in contemplation by him, they will have at least a twelvemonth to live. During the régime of the late Attorney-General, they might have been compelled to succumb without a year's grace, even under an unconstitutional act. But the law department of the State is now under the control of Gen. BARLOW, an honest and incorruptible man, and the companies will have no fear of raids from that quarter during the next two years. Tammany Hall will be voiceless and powerless in the present Legislature, and the scheme concocted to destroy the vast insurance interests of the country, with a view to enriching a horde of receivers, briefless lawyers and hungry retainers, and perhaps to add something to the large inheritance of some insurance magnate, will be strangled to death as soon as it reaches the Legislature. May not one or more of the promoters of this infamous scheme find a quietus about the same time!

The Broadway Bond Robbery—Arrest of a Holder of Some of the Stolen Securities.

HORACE COOP was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having stolen United States five-twenty bonds of the issue of 1867 to the amount of $5,000. These bonds are claimed to be a portion of those amounting to $52,000, stolen from Mr. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD some three weeks ago in Broadway, near Liberty-street. It will be recollected that he stopped at a street-stand to buy some fruit, and placed the package containing the bonds on the stand while he got out his pocket-book to pay for his purchase. While he was doing so some adroit thief who had doubtless been following him through the streets waiting for the opportunity thus offered, picked up the package and walked off with it. Although the robbery was immediately reported to the detectives, and has been worked up with unusual energy, no trace of the missing bonds was found until some of them, as is claimed, were offered by COOP for sale at a savings bank in Washington, at the corner of Louisiana-avenue and Seventh-street. COOP was immediately taken in custody, and was brought to this City by Chief MCDEVITT, of the Washington Police. Upon reaching the City the prisoner was delivered to Superintendent KELSO, but the bonds alleged to be stolen were taken by Sheriff BRENNAN, upon a writ of replevin obtained by the counsel for Mr. BLATCHFORD.

When the accused was arraigned the proof was found to be defective, and he was remanded until to-day for examination. He claims that if the bonds had been stolen, he was in entire ignorance of the fact, and that he will be able to show that he obtained the bonds innocently in the regular course of trade. He is not known to the police either of this City or of Washington, and came here voluntarily to this City to meet whatever charge might be made against him.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, Jan. 5, is Nos. 222, 223, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
81	Perkins vs. McDavitt.	116	Townsend vs. Shepard.
84	Barnes vs. Hood.	117	Dalmold vs. Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Co.
86	Moulin vs. McCabe.	118	Hamersly vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
87	Barnard vs. Campbell.	119	Leggett vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York.
90	Lawyer vs. Bass.	120	Murphy vs. Salem.
91	Hale vs. Myers.	121	Hewitt vs. Miller.
104	In re Anna Williams, Administratrix of Dugan, deceased.	122	Leonard vs. Sulzer.
108	Gardner vs. Maxall.	123	Same vs. Same.
109	Halloway vs. Stephens.	124	Stroud vs. Ivesa.
110	Booth vs. Gonzalo.	125	Smith vs. Zaid.
112	Sherman vs. Parish.		
113	Stout vs. Moreland et al.		
114	Hidden vs. Walsh, Jr.		
115	Holdridge vs. Webb.		
115	The East River National Bank vs. Hoyt.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
722	Clapp vs. Ostrander.	2243	Banagan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1848	Hallenbeck vs. Ivers.	2247	Hoyt vs. Jones.
1917	Johnson vs. Westrand.	2336	Riley vs. Malone.
1918	Hildreth vs. Shepard.	2365	O'Brien vs. Russell.
1938	Lane vs. Walton.	2412	Osborne vs. Robinson.
1951	Ross, Jr., vs. Schulsoff.	2278	Grocers' B'k City of N. Y. vs. Parker.
1959	Rosenski vs. Marks.	2391	Allen vs. Hasbrouck.
1963	Hake vs. Vail.	2431	Ackenburg vs. Weber.
1976	Lane vs. Wanzesen.	2468	Ackenburg vs. Hoben.
2010	Smith vs. Obermier.	2501	Birmingham R'y Co. lim'd vs. Vail.
2038	Grifke vs. Bleuer.	2505	Wane, Jr., vs. Longley.
2119	Isaacs vs. McAndrews.	2507	Wilkon vs. Wehle.
2143	Hamilton vs. Bays.		
2181	The Lawrenceville Cement Co. vs. Wood.		

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday, the 8th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Pitts vs. Pitts.	105	Palmer vs. Hasner.
49	In re estate of Lara A. Sturtevant, &c.	106	Stebbins vs. Brown.
91	Simard vs. Simard.	108	Carigal vs. Bristal.
100	Miller vs. Dolmer.	112	Sanders vs. Bolton.
101	Tracy vs. Allmayer.	113	Schaffer vs. Bolton.

Call No. 110—Judth vs. Judth.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
70	Brown et al. vs. Hyatt, &c.	1147	Tuple vs. Burns.
10	Strong vs. Black.	1149	Harrison vs. Corley.
42	Levinson vs. Clanson.	772	Hartshorn vs. Washington.
52	Sheppard vs. Vahlen.	1041	Schotz vs. Wright.
60	Mallory vs. Mooney.	1059	Mumie vs. Same.
62	Reichman vs. Klein.	356	Hoover vs. Beekman.
		347	Beaver vs. Cream Ton Ice Co.
		1095	King vs. Wolf.
		548	Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spendding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7525	Dodd vs. Anderson.	7595	Ehle vs. Leicht.
7544	Higgins vs. Walsh.	7597	Monaghan vs. Sooper.
7567	Walinch vs. Schmidt.	7598	De Hass vs. Weeks.
7581	Kimping vs. Schoslank.	7599	Davidson vs. Sandoer.
7583	Steinfield vs. Smith.	7600	Sarrell vs. Cochrane.
7585	Dorland vs. Baum.	7601	Cornell vs. Husted.
7593	Thomson vs. Winter.	7602	Ehman vs. Hastings.
7591	Fieg vs. Orebisch.		
7594	Mann vs. Barring-ton.		

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7522	Cummings vs. Dodge.	7541	Rosenbaum vs. Hunter.
7529	Barnes vs. Stetswitz.	7542	Hathaway vs. Bailey.
7547	Taylor vs. Stewart.	7547	Rosenstein vs. Moll.
7566	Tweed, Jr., vs. Sanford.	7549	Gleason vs. Gleason.
7576	Leach vs. Hymer.	7554	E. R. R. R. Co. vs. Dodge.
7586	Williamson vs. Shell.	7554	Rockwell vs. Mason.
	Bawron vs. Holland.	7570	Shlancupp vs. Lex.
7587	Seward vs. Wacker.	7585	Williams vs. Mack.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6577	Howell vs. Rodrigues.	7709	Bergsis vs. Webster.
6597	Vandenberg vs. Harrison.	7719	Harris vs. Fuller.
6608	Dixon vs. Nathan.	7727	Gilbert vs. Miller.
7187	Seigel vs. Nichols.	7728	Bellows vs. Sayre.
7288	Hanson vs. Giles.	7768	Stricker vs. Buckhout.
6417	Hill vs. Armstrong.	7787	Steele vs. Sayre.
7625	Frosse vs. Alyea.	7788	Cooper vs. McGlashan.
7638	Ross vs. Crooks.	7802	Bergsis vs. Boyd.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Quimbo Appel; feloniously assault and battery.	7	The People vs. Peter Burns; felonious assault and battery.
2	The People vs. John Ryan; robbery.	8	The People vs. John Russell; felonious assault and battery.
3	The People vs. Michael O'Brien; burglary.	9	The People vs. Michael Casey; embezzlement.
4	The People vs. David Mitchell; burglary.	10	The People vs. John R. Baker; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. William H. Armstrong; burglary.	11	The People vs. Benjamin E. Bagley; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Benjamin A. Gilbert; felonious assault and battery.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 4.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of John M. Niver vs. O. H. P. Archer, receiver; motion denied.

Walsh, &c., vs. Ferguson; defendant must have notice of the application.

Gaynor vs. Downing et al.; motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of George L. Delancy for attachment vs. John J. Ridley, &c.; let an attachment issue unless Mr. Ridley pay over the sum of $15 within five days after the entry of the order; no costs.

Gessell vs. Gessell; application denied.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Otto Arend vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Freedman.

John Keck et al. vs. John Werlin. (See decision.)

Marian M. Sattes vs. Mary E. Donnelly et al. (See opinion.)

Michael Malrein vs. The Trustees of St. James' Church; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ellen S. Donnell vs. Rachel Donnell; motion granted.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Lewis C. Isley vs. John H. Wheelock; case settled, with amendments.

Gary R. Alsop vs. Frederick S. Freeze; order granted.

Elmer H. Garbutt vs. J. E. Bemming; order granted.

Daniel R. De Wolf vs. E. V. Crendall, (two cases); order granted.

Palmer vs. Palmer; reference ordered.

Catharine Darcey vs. Patrick Durkin; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Loew.

Spreaten vs. Spreaten; motion for judgment of divorce granted.

Salwartz vs. Brennan; surety rejected; defendant to have till next Monday to put in a new surety.

Wallick vs. Christiansen; motion granted.

Bonton vs. Powers; order settled.

Pitkin vs. Beach; motion granted.

MacKeller vs. Liddle; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of Alexander Thain; order granting leave to sue.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 4.

Before Chief-Justice Interham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

MAY DR. CONNOLLY'S ESTATE.

This is an appeal from an order made by Judge CARDOZO, denying a motion made on behalf of Thomas Kilfoyle, as one of the next of kin of Ellen M. B. Connolly, to vacate the order made on the 4th of November, 1871, appointing Selah B. Strong, Jr., committee of the estate and person of Mrs. Connolly. It appears that the whole property, real and personal, of Mrs. Connolly amounts to $12,000. The appeal is taken on the ground that the bond filed by Mr. Strong is inadequate, being for only $10,000; that the order appointing him was obtained without notice to the next of kin, and that he has violated his trust in having sold part of the estate without authority from the Court. The Court affirmed the order of the Court below as to the appointment, but increased the bonds to $20,000; costs to appellant.

E. C. Denison for appellant; A. A. Spear for respondent.

COURT NOTICE.

The Supreme Court General Term will be held in the Board of Supervisors' Room hereafter.

Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has appointed DENIS T. MCMANUS, WM. R. MARTIN and THE SHAFER, a Committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar at the present term. The Committee on Character to consist of W. F. SHEPARD, RICHARD C. PARSONS and JOHN E. W. BOSS.

Applications and certificates of character should be filed forthwith with the clerk of the General Term.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Probable Murder in Raymond-street Jail.

On New Year's day one of the prisoners in Raymond-street Jail, named JOHN DUMBLETON, had an altercation with JOHN FORTE, who is employed as fireman in the institution. FORTE knocked DUMBLETON down, when the latter, procuring a large knife, stabbed him three times in the left breast and twice in the side. DUMBLETON was placed in close custody, and yesterday Coroner JONES took the wounded man's ante-mortem examination. The keeper of the jail made a statement to the Coroner embodying the above facts. He also stated that DUMBLETON, who is otherwise known as "Bummer Jack," has been in jail for a long time, and had the privilege of selling paper, tobacco, and other things to the prisoners. Coroner JONES thought last evening that FORTE was dying from internal hemorrhage. FORTE states that DUMBLETON committed the deed and positively identified him. The wounds in the breast penetrate into the lung, and one wound extends into the abdomen. It is thought that his recovery is impossible.

The Employes of the Tax Office.

The Collector of Taxes has forwarded to the Committee of Fifty the following names of the employes of his office:

Name.	Salary.	Name.	Salary.
A. W. Gill	$2,000	G. R. Rogers	$1,200
J. P. W. Cawthorne	2,000	C. H. Brown	1,200
John Brady	1,800	James McGuin	1,200
M. F. Allen	2,000	W. M. Farrell	1,200
W. H. Butler	2,000	F. V. Allen	1,200
C. G. Reeves	1,800	James McGarry	1,200
M. Flanagan	1,800	James Moore	1,000
John McDermott	1,800	E. F. Parker	1,000
George Wallis	1,800	Edward Boyle	1,000
M. Bergen	1,800	John E. Kane	1,000
G. H. Norman	1,600	Edward Morgan	1,000
G. H. Middleton	1,600	G. M. Sherman	1,000
W. H. Thompson	1,600	G. M. Anderson	1,000
P. McLaughlin	1,600	H. C. Vilall	1,000
P. Hollerans	1,600	F. H. McMahon	1,000
M. J. Hanson	1,400		

TEMPORARY CLERKS.			
	Per month.		Per day.
James Callen	$100 00	P. J. Doyle	$3 00
M. Shields	100 00	John White	3 00
J. C. Mulvey	100 00	Jesse Schlosser	3 00
Robert McChesney	60 00	James McGrory	3 00
Robert Adler	60 00	Hugh Bell, Jr.	3 00
Time expires March 15, 1872.		Paul Halock	3 00
		H. H. Rogers	3 00

The Flushing-Avenue Murder.

Capt. POWERS, of the Fourth Precinct Police, makes the following statement to the Chief of Police, in relation to the case of ROBERT HARVEY, who was found in an insensible condition at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Adelphi-street, on Sunday morning, and subsequently died at the Brooklyn Hospital—the facts of which were printed in the Times of yesterday morning:

The Captain said that there had been few cases to which he paid more attention than he had done to this one from the time the man was taken to hospital till he died; he had an officer there every two hours. Furthermore, that he detailed a special man to New-York for the purpose of ascertaining who the man's connections were, and that having discovered this, he found that the banking business which had been carried on by his brothers HARVEY had dwindled down to nothing; in fact, that they had no place of business at all. Consequently he believed, not only of his own opinion, but from what he heard from friends of the deceased, that the latter had neither money nor watch, and, furthermore, that he believed that Mr. HARVEY's injuries were the result of a fall, and not of any blows dealt him.

No one questions the vigilance of the Police in seeking to identify the murdered man, but complaint is made that no steps were taken nor have yet been taken to pursue and arrest his murderer.

Coroner JONES states that positive proof of foul play has been discovered, and that the skull of the deceased was fractured. The Coroner further states that a man was seen to strike the deceased in Flushing-avenue, near the spot where the body was found.

An Estate of Half a Million Dollars in Litigation.

The following case was before the Supreme Court, Justice PRATT presiding, yesterday:

JOHN MOORE, JAMES HALL and JOHN H. BOERSTLER, executors of the last will and testaments of CYRUS MOORE, deceased, against MARTHA J. MOORE, ALICIA GOTTER, Tom MOORE, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Home Missionary Society, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Immanuel Sunday-school Union and others. The plaintiffs show that Samuel C. Moore departed this life at the town of Plainfield in Union County, New-Jersey, on the 19th of November, 1869, leaving his last will and testament executed in due form of law. For many years previous to his death, however, and up to the time of his death he was the possessor of real and personal property worth nearly $500,000, most of which was located in Kings County. He had never been married, and the only heirs-at-law were the following, viz.: his brother, John Moore; two sisters, MARTHA J. Moore and ALICIA GOTTER; two nieces, MARTHA Hasler and ELMIRA P. Hasler; several nephews. The will was duly proved before the Surrogate of Kings County, and letters testamentary issued, but so complicated is it in many of its sections, and so ambiguous are a number of the expressions, that the executors have brought this suit in order to have it construed by the Court.

That the spirit of the will may be carried out, the plaintiffs ask the aid of the Court in its construction and interpretation; and that they may have such further and other instructions with reference to their duties as to the Court shall seem meet.

The Atlantic-street Assessment.

The following interesting evidence of Alderman RICHARDSON in relation to the Atlantic-street assessment case has been submitted:

He was the lessee of the railroads named; he paid as rental for the rights and privileges of his franchise, $36,000 per annum; under his agreement, after five years, his rent would be increased, until it finally reached $60,000 a year; he was a zealous advocate of paying Atlantic-street with wood pavement; the street had run down badly, and he desired to bring it up again; he was selfish in this, for he believed his own interest would be advanced in common with property-owners on this street and in that section of the city; he offered to substitute a "flat" for the "T" rail then on the street, at his own expense, on condition that the street was paved from curb to curb with wood pavement; he made the offer because he believed the pavement of the street with wood pavement would build up the street and help that section; he offered to contribute $5,000 toward this work, leaving the balance to be paid by others if Belgian block was used; and down; he regarded himself as, under an obligation, to replace the old rail, as desired by the owners and the public; he was clear on his legal rights on this point; he regarded his offer as a concession to the public, and he made no secret of it; he had brought some of the cobble-stone taken from this street, agreeing to pay them $1,500, although he thought he was entitled to the stone between the tracks; this part of the street he had kept in repair since he became lessee; the street was in a wretched condition before it was repaved; it had run down in consequence so much that he believed a wood pavement was needed to galvanize it into life; he carried out his agreement to replace the rail; it was a verbal agreement; he gave his word, and he tried always to be as good as his word; he said that Mr. BOERSTLER met him on the street, and said he would be glad of his assistance in getting the street paved with Nicolson pavement. Re(Mr. RICHARDSON) did he was in favor of wood pavement for the street, and had made a liberal offer to the public to secure it—in proposing to relay his track and replace the objectionable rail. He added that he did not think it right that all the burden of trying to put the street in right condition should fall on him. He said that the work he proposed to do would cost him $20,000, and he desired to borrow that amount. BOERSTLER said that if the Ferry Company would loan to him (Mr. RICHARDSON) $10,000, he thought the owners of the Nicolson Pavement Company would lend him an equal amount. They did not, however, give his notes as security for repayment. Of this transaction he never made any secret. He spent this money because it would help the street, and in this way help him.

Cross-examined by Mr. DE WITT—As set of the Legislature to ratify the consolidated Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company; the first paving of Atlantic-street was paid for by that Company, as shown by the records of the Common Council; that Company, after the first five years, had an absolute right to use that street, and the Water Board had no power to disturb my tracks; there was no written contract between myself and the Water Board; it was a voluntary agreement on my part, and was made in an open meeting of citizens with the Board. Before the repaving, the condition of the Atlantic-street pavement was "morbidly bad." Now it is as good as could be expected. After the wear it will have had, I desired it to be repaved with Nicolson pavement for my tenant, and for that of the whole street.

Hotel Notes.

On Wednesday night the Police arrested four men, named FARRY, CAMPBELL, CARRIGAN and CRAWFORD, on a charge of having, on New-Year's night, assaulted FREDERICK HINCH with a club, in Myrtle-avenue. Hinch is said to have been seriously injured, and the prisoners are held to await the result.

Judge NEILSON granted a divorce, yesterday, to the wife of FRANK G. QUEVEDO, the Secretary of the Park Commission, directing him to pay the late Mrs. QUEVEDO $25 per month for her support.

Dr. COCHRANE's officers made a raid upon a country in Butler-street, yesterday, after a case of a little boy died. The parents of the child contended it was the result of blows inflicting injuries which the boy had received in the house.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119	200 Cen. Coal of Md.	6
500 U. S. 5-20 C., c.	108½	100 Pacific Mail	34½
16,000 U. S. 5-20 R., c.	110¾	200 do.	34½
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., c.	111¼	100 do.	34½
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	109	200 do.	34¾
25,000 do.	109	100 do.	34¾
2,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	109	200 do.	34¾
1,000 do.	109	100 do.	34¾
2,000 do.	109	100 do.	34¾
1,000 do.	109	100 do.	34¾
1,000 do.	109	100 do.	34¾
1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MOHALDI.—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE. (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Dubois.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Prof. Charles F. Chandler, on "Fire."

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Mr. AUGUST BELMONT is trying to get the *Herald* and the *World* to make as good a "show" for him as they can, and we shall let them have their say out before making any further comments on Mr. BELMONT's connection with the Tammany Ring. The *Herald's* "intellectual department, one-third European," as it told us a little while ago,—inclusive of an Irish "jontleman," who left his country for his country's good,—will have its hands pretty full; and as for the *World*, we merely wish to know how much it received for joining with Mr. BELMONT—the representative of the "shent-per-shent" principle, as the *Herald* used to assert—in selling out the Democratic Party on the eve of the Presidential election of 1868? Experience proves that the *World* never works without compensation, and, as we have said before, many Democrats here and elsewhere would like to know the exact amount that it received for what they called its "treasonable defection" in 1868.

We have already called attention to the curious attitude assumed by the opponents of the Administration in reference to Civil Service Reform. First, they made out that the President was opposed to all reform; and when he adopted the report of Mr. G. W. CURTIS and other gentlemen without reserve, they turned round and charged the President with having acted precipitately. The Washington correspondent of a contemporary, who seems anxious to rival the reputation of Baron Munchausen, accuses the President of being in too great a hurry to secure Civil Service Reform. Quite so—that is the present grievance of Messrs. SCHURZ, FENTON & CO. They find the ground cut from under their feet, and do not know what to do next, except to get the *Nation* and the *Sun*, fellow-laborers in the same field, to hold them up to public commiseration as "injured innocents." Their object is not to promote the public good, but to gratify personal and political spite. They cannot yet understand that the people do not sympathize with such objects—but they will understand it by and by. We are only just beginning the New Year.

In the reforms which are about to be made in City affairs, we hope the business of "City advertising" will not be overlooked. The public money has been shamefully wasted in this respect: for example, a paper which it is probable that not one of our readers ever saw—called the *Star*—drew upward of three hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury for advertising in a very short space of time. This was the paper in which HENRY HILTON, according to TOM FIELDS' affidavit, tried to stir up a riot. No one supposes that the sum named was fairly earned—indeed, the entire amount spent for City advertisements, in all the papers, ought not to exceed fifty thousand dollars a year. The Tammany idea was to bribe newspapers to support them by giving them advertisements. That plan ought to be discarded. It will not be difficult for a few business men—of whom there are many on the Committee of Seventy—to settle this matter in such a way as to effect a great saving of the taxpayers' money.

At last night's meeting of the Bar Association, the report and memorial to the Legislature drawn up by the Judiciary Committee, was accepted, and it was resolved, after some discussion, to transmit both in the form adopted by the Committee. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will lose no time in appointing a Committee to examine charges which have already been pronounced susceptible of legal proof by a number of eminent members of the Bar. The necessity for removing corrupt occupants of the Supreme Court Bench is very pressing, indeed. Every step in bringing our Municipal thieves to justice can be retarded so long as BARNARD and CARDOZO retain their power of serving their former associates.

Can This City Meet Its Debts?

The action of the Governor in appointing Mr. WELLS to examine and report formally upon the liabilities and resources of the City, was practical and intelligent. No man in this country has so high a reputation for investigations into matters of finance and economy as Mr. WELLS, and it is safe to say that, since the writings of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, we have had nothing so clear and thorough in regard to the nature of our resources, and the burdens which rest upon them, as his successive reports when Special Commissioner of the Revenue. Indeed, since his dismissal from that office, and the cessation of those reports, we have had really no definite chart by which to steer in our financial legislation, and the course of Congress has necessarily been somewhat confused on these questions. Mr. WELLS, moreover, is now in an official position in this State as Chairman of the Commission appointed to revise the Tax laws; and it was peculiarly important for our financial interests abroad that a responsible and well-known official should report on the exact condition of our City finances. The cities of Europe have been in the habit of taking a certain number of our City bonds for investment, but the news of the astounding frauds which had been committed here weakened the confidence of investors in our financial soundness.

People abroad hear naturally only of the swindlings and losses, but understand little of the great wave of reform which has surged through our City Government. If in one year twenty millions could be stolen, they urge, why may not more be taken next year? And who can say what the exact amount of the City's liabilities are, or how deep its slough of debt? These are perfectly natural inquiries, and legitimate anxieties. The markets of Hamburg or Frankfort cannot be expected to understand that we have turned out the rogues, and are now about to manage our affairs with honest agents. They only know the losses. It is, therefore, a perfectly natural and reasonable result of Democratic administration in this City, in which Mr. BELMONT has been a party leader, that when that gentleman offered his millions of City bonds in behalf of the house of ROTHSCHILDS, to the German *Bourses* of different cities, they would not take them; and the great capital of New-York stood worse in the money markets of the world, than the Government of Constantinople or Cadiz.

Our own investors know that not in the last fifty years has the financial condition of the City been so sound as at this moment, because honest men are in control of its vast resources. Mr. GREEN will have no difficulty in disposing of his new bonds, especially if they are long ones, at once among our own banks and companies.

Mr. WELLS, in his report, just submitted to the Legislature, does not throw any additional light on our present financial situation, but merely confirms officially the view which has been taken in these columns. His statements, however, of the taxable resources of the City are more novel, and very encouraging in character. The real estate of the City and County, which was valued in 1871, at $769,306,410, and which forms the basis of our taxation, and the pledge of our financial soundness, is estimated, on careful evidence, as *undervalued* in assessment some sixty per cent. That is, our assets, with which to pay our debts in New-York, instead of being nearly eight hundred millions, are in reality about *two thousand millions;* so that even with a debt of one hundred millions, we are only under a mortgage of five per cent., instead of twelve per cent. Of course, any such raising of valuation of real estate from forty per cent. of its true value to par, could not be attempted without a similar addition to the values of country real estate, where the undervaluation has reached even as low as twenty or thirty per cent.; still, the fact is an evidence of the financial strength of the City.

But more than this, the personal property taxed in New-York City, is now only some three hundred millions of dollars. A large observation shows that personal property is generally nearly equal in value to real property in all civilized communities, which would make the taxable personal property of New-York some two thousand millions; but Mr. WELLS estimates it, from careful investigation, at *fifteen hundred millions.* The great bulk of this, of course, could never be reached by taxation; but if the recommendation of the Tax Revision Commissioners be adopted, and each person be taxed for personal property on an estimate based on three times his rental, there will be another large amount added to the assets of this City in meeting its debts. In the immense majority of cases, we venture to say that the personal property of our citizens is largely in excess of three times the rental of the premises occupied by them. Full and fair equalization of taxes would evidently make our debt a mere bagatelle to support. In fact, in this City, the "elasticity" of our resources is equal to the annual taxation; that is, real estate is estimated to increase five per cent. in value annually, which is equivalent to the annual charge on a debt of a hundred millions on the full value of our real estate. Even now, our rate of taxation is less than that of Boston or Chicago, and the relation of taxation to the full value of real estate is far less than in any great city of this country. We can confidently conclude, then, that even all the frauds and stealings of the Ring have not weakened essentially the financial strength of this rich Metropolis.

A Committee in Search of Truth.

The *Tribune* has for months been preparing the public for astounding revelations about the corruptions of the New-York Custom-house. It had "certain knowledge" of terrible revelations, which could only be vaguely hinted at, but let it have a chance of proving its case before an impartial tribunal, and people would see—what they would see. When, therefore, Mr. HORACE GREELEY was summoned as a witness we anticipated, in common with the rest of the community, that we should get to the bottom of this intricate subject at last. We knew that Mr. GREELEY held peculiar views as to the responsibility of newspaper editors for statements made in the columns of their paper. We remembered that his scrupulousness on the subject of evidence had led him to give Mayor HALL the benefit of a verdict of "not proven," and to lavish the choicest epithets upon one of the proprietors of the TIMES who had declined the task of bringing fresh evidence to convince a reluctant Grand Jury that HALL was a dishonest official. Under these circumstances we were compelled to suspend our judgment upon the past and present management of the Custom-house, until the editor of the *Tribune* should have his much-desired opportunity of unburdening himself of the awful secrets which were locked within his breast. Mr. GREELEY has now been before the Senate Committee, and its members know just as much or as little as they ever did about the corrupt practices of Federal officials in New-York City and State. At second and third hand Mr. GREELEY knew—*i. e.*, had heard a good deal—and inferred a great deal more. But of his personal knowledge this most scrupulous of journalists knew as little about the abuses of the New-York Custom-house as he did about the balance-sheet of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank, when he invited all and sundry to entrust it with their cash.

The dreadful falling off in editorial morality is as conspicuous in what Mr. GREELEY persists in believing, as in what he has failed to prove. He chooses, for example, to revive a stale slander against Gen. PORTER, in the face of that gentleman's sworn statement before Senator PATTERSON'S Committee in March last. In reply to the question, "Have you ever received any portion of the profits arising from the general order, labor, or cartage business, or any other business, under the New-York Custom House?" Gen. PORTER explicitly declared: "Never, directly or indirectly." And yet Mr. GREELEY prefers to accept the insinuation of CHARLES A. LAMONT—who doubtless had his information from somebody who had heard it from somebody else—in preference to the sworn testimony of the President's private secretary. Does Mr. GREELEY reserve all his considerate treatment for Tammany politicians, and are Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK far less likely to speak truly, and act honestly, than Mayor Hall was to profit by thefts at which he assisted? Mr. GREELEY professes to be greatly concerned about the efficiency of the public service. In fact, he believes that the Custom-house could be worked with one-third less than its present staff. He even went so far as to express his conviction that men appointed solely for political reasons are not likely to be specially adapted for their duties. And yet, the whole burden of his complaint against recent appointments in the Custom-house, is that certain purely political considerations did not obtain proper recognition. Whether the public is worse or better served than before, Mr. GREELEY does not profess to know, and indeed does not appear to care. His sole concern is for certain unhappy "Fenton men" who lost positions for which, according to his own showing, they were probably very ill-fitted. The public will now be able to appreciate the precise value of the *Tribune's* diatribes against the management of the Custom-house. "We don't care a rush about elevating the tone of the public service; we know and care still less about the commercial aspects of the matter; but we do know and care about the prospects of certain disappointed politicians, and we shall certainly believe them in preference to the solemn assurances of high-minded gentlemen against whom no slander has ever been substantiated." This is about the gist of Mr. GREELEY's evidence, and the upshot of the great exposure about which the *Tribune* has clamored so long.

We confess that Mr. GREELEY's ignominious failure to prove anything has, rather blunted the curiosity with which we might have awaited the testimony of the City editor, to whom Mr. GREELEY is so much indebted for information, and the testimony of the people who told certain things to certain reporters, whom another gentleman declined to name. When we consider the amount of filtering to which news seems to be subjected before reaching the columns of the *Tribune*, it is hardly to be wondered at if much of the sediment of truth so frequently remains behind. We are not going to retort upon Mr. GREELEY the choice expressions used by him in regard to the exceeding iniquity of any newspaper editor publishing what he could not bring perfectly legal proof to support. We would merely invite him to consider, whether the public and the party would not be better served, were he to adopt just the same rules in judging of the character of Federal office-holders as he does in determining the trustworthiness of New-York City officials. Had we evidence half as strong against any Custom-house official as that which has been made public against Mayor HALL, we should long ago have denounced him and the system which sheltered him, in equally uncompromising terms. A journalist who has no word of condemnation for "HANK" SMITH—who robbed the honest poor out of their hard-won savings—but who, on the contrary, places him and his associates on a higher level than Gen. PORTER or President GRANT, can hardly complain if the public, in future, laugh at his invectives.

Hall's New Dock Commissioner.

Mr. HENRY A. SMITH has evidently heard, in his distant retreat, from his familiar and colleague, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, for he has sent in his resignation as one of the Dock Commission. By so doing, he has shown a sense of the necessity of gracefully yielding to public opinion, which it would well become his fellow Commissioners also to display, and so anticipate the action of the Legislature in turning them out of office. It is useless for them to undertake to escape popular odium by throwing out this Jonah of a SMITH, for by consenting to serve with him on the Commission, and putting him into its most important office, at TWEED's behest, they made themselves sharers of his guilt. It has not been in our power to say even a single good word for him until now—though Mr. School Commissioner WOOD has taken occasion to apostrophize his virtues in our columns—but today we gladly seize the occasion of congratulating the public, and to a certain extent commending SMITH upon his retirement from office.

The choice of the successor of SMITH was altogether characteristic of OAKEY HALL. Mr. JOHN GRANVILLE KANE is an eminent legal luminary; a member of the Union Club, and a relative of Mr. Broadway-Opening Commission WILLIAM WOOD. Moreover, he has lately had the luck to inherit a handsome fortune, and has also enjoyed, since the creation of the Dock Commission, the dignity and emoluments of the post of its Secretary—with, of course, an assistant to do all the work, thereby enabling this elegant man of leisure to spend of late a considerable portion of his time in saving OAKEY HALL from expulsion from the Union Club. This latter service gained him the appointment as the successor of Mr. WOOD's friend SMITH.

Those who are not aware of the difficulties which they were obliged to surmount can never understand the arduous service rendered by KANE and AUGUST BELMONT in protecting HALL from ignominious expulsion from the Club, which he had joined in the days before he was exposed as a political outlaw. Over fifty honorable members of that institution had called for a special meeting on HALL's case, and his chances of being turned out were so good as to strike terror into the hearts of his friends. By a masterly stroke, however, these latter succeeded in getting his resignation—which he had prudently sent in in advance of the called meeting—accepted by the Club, and he so escaped. As one of the prime movers in his interest in this matter, and in recognition of his consequent claims to public office at this time, Mr. KANE received from HALL his appointment as Dock Commissioner. The motives which governed the selection, however, it is not worth while to discuss at any length, for within a few weeks HALL and his friends will be out of office together, and the new Commissioner will have found that he has accepted an empty honor in return for a doubtful service.

The selection of a successor of SMITH for such reasons, is a fitting conclusion of the career of the Dock Commission. After engaging in their service, as engineer-in-chief, one of the most competent men in his profession, and who commanded general confidence by the mere weight of his name, the Commissioners effectually contradicted this faithful worker's attempts to bring about an economical and efficient organization of their office, independent of partisan ends.

Emigrant Convicts.

In considering the subject of immigration, which, in one shape or other, will doubtless come up before Congress during the present session, attention should be given to the best means of preventing the influx of foreign convicts. European Governments have long been in the habit of getting rid of their surplus criminals by shipping them to our shores. A very peculiar phase of this practice lately came to light, and has been brought to the notice of Secretary FISH. During the past month there have been landed at Castle Garden several ticket-of-leave men from English prisons. Some of these men, on being detected, swore under oath substantially to the following statement: They had been confined in various jails for various offenses, and released for good behavior before the expiration of their terms. Each was also allowed the sum of six pounds sterling—not given in cash, however, but on an order on the Secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Society at Liverpool. That officer, on receipt of these orders, furnished each of the men with clothing, and with a steerage passage to this country. So they arrived, penniless—possibly to become good and honest citizens, much more probably to swell the sufficiently large ranks of our own criminals, and help to populate our almshouses, if not our jails.

Now this seems clearly to be a violation of national comity, which the British Government should take instant measures to stop. If it is desired to give such men a chance to start afresh in a new country, where, unknown and uncontemned, they may redeem themselves by honest toil, Great Britain has surely, in Canada, Australia and India, provinces enough of her own to accommodate all her repentant criminals without foisting them on her neighbors. The chance is but a doubtful one at best, and there is no good reason why we should be at the trouble and risk of attempting their reformation. As the law now stands, emigrants of this class can neither be turned away nor sent back. Possibly under that provision of the State Emigrant laws, which includes with paupers and other persons for whom indemnity bonds may be exacted from the ship-owner, all "who from any attending circumstances are likely to become a public charge," emigrant, or more properly deported, convicts might be made subject to similar bonds. Such a responsibility, rigidly enforced, would deter ship-owners from carrying them. But this at best could be but a temporary expedient. Beyond all this, efficient action should be taken by the National Legislature to make European Governments aware that they cannot use this country as a general convict colony.

A Dangerous Neighborhood.

Is it not time that the streets in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy-yard were better patroled and lighted? For a long time the neighborhood has had a most evil reputation for violence and crime of all sorts. Illicit distilleries occupy the energies of a large part of its degraded population, and help to inflame their natural brutality. All about New-York there can scarcely be found a spot better adapted to, or indeed more familiar with, robbery and murder. It was there that, some years since, was decoyed the luckless Cuban, whose body was found afterward in the City Park, just opposite the Navy-yard, slashed to pieces with razors, and whose cruel fate created so deep a sensation at the time. And within the present week the same dark and bloody ground has been made painfully prominent by two similar events of almost equal atrocity. Last Sunday morning Mr. ROBERT J. HARVEY, a merchant of this City, was picked up by a policeman on the corner of Flushing-avenue and Adelphi-street in a dying condition, his pockets rifled, and his skull beaten in. The unhappy gentleman never spoke after being found, and died in a few hours after his removal to hospital. Again, on Wednesday morning, Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS was attacked on the corner of Park-avenue and Hall-street by three men, who beat him into unconsciousness, and robbed him of all the money and valuables he had about him. He has since been confined to his bed from his injuries.

The Brooklyn Police should see to it that this dangerous district is efficiently protected. The probability is that both there and in our own City the Police force is too small to render the most effectual service. That deficiency, if it exists, must be remedied by the Legislature. But, meantime, something might be done by means of a mounted patrol to render life and property more secure than in this part of Brooklyn it seems to be.

Floating Breakwaters.

Floating breakwaters have lately been recommended in a paper read before the London Society of Engineers. It is said that they can be built at one-tenth of the cost of solid structures, and can be rendered no less durable. If so, a vast gain may be effected by introducing them. It looks doubtful at first sight whether any edifice, not resting on the bottom, could have the permanency of, for example, TRAJAN's outer mole at Civita Vecchia, or the modern structures of Cherbourg, Plymouth, and Delaware Bay. But, on the other hand, floating breakwaters may be possible where solid ones would be out of the question. There are places where such barriers are highly desirable, but where, from the depth of water, the character of the bottom, or the periodic violence of the sea, they cannot be employed. The expensive failures at Cherbourg, beginning from the time of LOUIS XVI., have taught engineers a useful lesson, and the result, such as it is, gained at last, was founded on successive ruins that had gone before. It is probable that the ancients understood the principles of hydraulic architecture better than ourselves; such an inference is, at all events, warranted by what we know of the jetties of Piræus and Rhodes, and the account given by JOSEPHUS of Herod's designs for the port between Jappa and Dora, bears out the same theory.

The subject of breakwaters, important to most maritime nations, is especially so to the United States. Considering the length of our coast line, the number of harbors is manifestly deficient. Before the Delaware work was constructed, there was no shelter for a ship caught off the coast in an easterly gale in the whole stretch from New-York Harbor to Chesapeake Bay; and there are many long spaces between Portland and Galveston similarly unprovided for. Again, on the great lakes, the same want is apparent, and in the course of time such structures as exist at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago will have to be largely multiplied. A glance at the list of disasters on these vast inland seas will afford some idea of the probable saving in life and property, had there been enough harbors of refuge for vessels. The main difficulty, in most instances, about breakwaters is their enormous cost. If, then, floating works can be had for a tenth of the ordinary outlay, as is now stated by Mr. CARGILL, and affirmed by other engineers, it is important that we should know and profit by it.

The principle of the proposed floating breakwater, like that of many other of our most valuable inventions, has been suggested by watching the operations of nature. It has been observed, particularly in the the Gulf-stream, that in places where chance collections have been formed of sea-weed, reeds, and the like, the force of the impinging waves has been more or less broken thereby. The influence of those waves, it has been seen, does not extend many feet below the level surface of the sea. Hence it is thought that their force can be broken, if not entirely resisted, by adopting a system like the form of natural breakwater made by stray sticks and sea-weed. Mr. CARGILL, therefore, does not propose a solid and immovable opposing obstacle. He recommends a structure composed of iron lattice framework, with vertical or inclined plates let in at intervals, by which means "the waves would be gradually disintegrated and strained, as it were, of all their violence, until they reached the landward side of the barrier in a state of complete quiescence." It is said by men of science that there would not be the least difficulty in mooring such a breakwater, since the perforated and non-resisting character would prevent any heavy strain on the cables when anchored. We presume that part of the frame-work would be cast hollow, in order to obtain the needful buoyancy; and certainly, if securely made fast, such a barrier would seem to be as indestructible as it is claimed it would be effectual.

Mr. CARGILL's plan has one great point in its favor, which is that a trial of it could be made on a small scale and at little cost. The requisite material could be had for a moderate price, and, for that matter, need not be wasted even in case of failure. It was apparently necessary for iron manufacture to reach its present advanced stage to render such a scheme practicable, since only in that metal can be secured the essential combination of lightness and strength. Experiments will be soon made in England that will prove conclusive one way or the other, and, if the results are prosperous, there is little doubt that floating breakwaters will speedily come into use in both Europe and America.

Good and Bad Conductors.

From time to time we have spoken of the rudeness with which many street-car conductors treat their passengers. We have also printed occasional remonstrances on behalf of the many deserving members of this calling, who undoubtedly strive to do their duty honestly and patiently. We have no desire to do injustice to any body of men, and of car conductors, as of every other class, there are good, bad, and indifferent. Unfortunately, it so happens that the public receive proportionately much more annoyance and offense from the bad ones among them than comfort from the good. If a conductor answers us cheerfully when we ask a question, if he takes pains to remember the street at which we desire to be let out; if he stops promptly for us to get on or off; if, in a crowded car, he requests us to move up in tones somewhat less peremptory than one would address to a dog; if, in short, he comports himself under many exacting circumstances with good humor and civility, we are apt to feel that this is after all only our due and his duty, and are not always as grateful as we should be. With the opposite style of conductor, who is more frequent than desirable, not even use can stifle indignation.

Now, it is right that it should be so. The bad conductors need to be denounced much more than the good ones to be praised. People who are in the habit of riding in our City street-cars constantly see instances of open rudeness, or covert insolence, sometimes even of downright insult and violence, which would not be tolerated in any other civilized city in the world. All this might very easily be changed if the Presidents and Superintendents of our street-car companies would take the pains to impress on their subordinates that civility to their passengers is their very first duty. Once we remember traveling on a railway—it must have been somewhere in Arcadia—in all of whose cars and stations was conspicuously posted a placard requiring of all servants of the road uniform courtesy in dealing with passengers, and asking, as a special favor, that violations of this rule should at once be reported to the Superintendent. This is the right spirit. Suppose passengers are sometimes petulant and exacting. So, very often, are a tradesman's customers. Yet, a salesman in any well-conducted establishment, who should presume on that error to be insolent in return, would be very properly dismissed. Passenger-carriers owe a double measure of forbearance to their patrons, as customers and as component parts of the great public that creates and tolerates them for its own convenience. A notice, such as we have spoken of, posted in all our street-cars, would soon have that pleasing effect in softening the manners of our street-car conductors, which OVID ascribes to music:

"Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros."

Explosive Bullets.

It is satisfactory to hear that in the late war between France and Germany neither belligerent used explosive bullets. Each vehemently charged the other with using these horrible missiles, and each as hotly denied the charge. It seems that a series of experiments has been carried on at Basle with a view to determine the fact, and that the result has been that of common exoneration. One of the experiments named is certainly singular. The fragments of a supposed explosive bullet have been collected from a wound, put together, and found to correspond accurately with the standard weight of the missile; thus, of course, showing that it must have been of the ordinary kind, and not hollow, as it must have been, to hold any explosive substance within. The mistake so freely made is accounted for in various ways. One is that a bullet suddenly encountering a button, or any other hard substance, has its momentum destroyed and changed into heat. Sometimes, in fact, the temperature produced is so high as partly to melt the bullet; and it usually happens that, if the temperature acquired by the ball from the burning of the powder, and the friction of the barrel is added to the caloric produced by striking a hard surface, the melting point of lead is exceeded. This, according to the report of the experts at Basle, fully accounts for most of the supposed explosive bullets, and frees the armies of both nations from the aspersion cast upon them. In other cases, error originated in taking fragments of shells of new pattern for bits of explosive bullets, a mistake that might easily be made, especially after the rumor about the obnoxious missiles once became current among the soldiers. It is well that one cause, at least, of heart-burning and bitter memory between the two peoples, should thus be swept away. France and Germany have quite sufficient reasons for mutual dislike, without including among the number a belief that either, in the recent strife, employed weapons the use of which would be disgraceful to any civilized nation.

MINOR TOPICS.

It will be seen from our Albany letter that "TOM" FIELDS has had the impudence to make himself already conspicuous in the Assembly. His first act was to aid Mr. ALVORD in raising technical objections to the consideration of Mr. HAWKINS' bill, to lengthen the term of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, and we are sorry to have to say that their joint efforts were successful. FIELDS' next demonstration was an insulting allusion to the late Attorney-General, who, FIELD insolently remarked, "abdicated his office in October last." Precisely how long the Assembly will be compelled to endure the presence of this disgusting scoundrel it is impossible to say. We cannot imagine that it will do so a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

The reports from Louisiana represent a most unfortunate complication of political affairs there. That State now has two bodies of men, each with its Speaker, claiming to be the legitimate House of Assembly, while the Senate is hindered from the performance of its proper functions by the want of a quorum—one faction having deserted the Chamber. The best thing that could happen to Louisiana would be a political revolution that should sweep its present rulers out of political existence. Such revolutions, however, do not often come, and the State is apparently doomed to bear its bad government, with such patience as it can, until the progress of public opinion makes its overthrow possible. To that end the prompt condemnation, by the Republicans of the North, of such disgraceful proceedings, as have lately taken place, is necessary.

The apprehended difficulty with Spain looks somewhat more distant than the tone of yesterday's advices led us to expect. Señor ROBERTS seems now to consider his immediate recall as improbable, and the Government at Madrid is expected to concede to firmness and a decided allusion to force, if necessary, what they might not concede to diplomatic argument.

We published in our news columns, a few days ago, the report of a trustworthy correspondent, in which it was shown that most of the accidents on the Erie Railway are due to the niggardly management of Messrs. FISK and GOULD. It appears that the brakemen have been compelled to work day and night in order to be able to earn enough to provide their families with the ordinary necessaries of life. Heretofore it was the custom to pay them a stated sum per day; but latterly FISK and GOULD have given up all idea of being just to their employes, while they have such heavy legal expenses to meet. The result is that the poor brakemen have been placed upon a basis of "trips." If their trains are switched off for a few hours, they receive no compensation, and as the switching has to be done very often, the poor fellows are obliged to be constantly at their posts. The frequency of accidents on the line is attributable to the cruel practice referred to. Our correspondent says that the brakemen, while asleep, oftentimes fall between the cars and lose their limbs. Considering all the circumstances, we are rather surprised to find that the Grand Juries of the counties, where such accidents have occurred, do not indict FISK and GOULD for manslaughter.

When Capt. BRACKETT was in command of the City Hall Police, the arrangements for carriages at the theatres and ball-rooms were considered to have attained a degree of perfection only to be found in Paris and London. The ladies and gentlemen who had to stand for an hour in the porch of the Academy of Music on Wednesday night, missed Capt. BRACKETT. The discipline was so bad that the shouting of coachmen and cab-drivers could have been heard in Thirteenth-street. If the Legislature was not in session, we should ask Superintendent KELSO to stir up Capt. THORNE a little; but considering that he may soon be called upon to vacate the office which was so worthily filled by poor JOURDAN, we shall not bother him with such a trivial thing as an hour's detention in the rain.

The following additional sums have been forwarded to us for the Children's Aid Society: Lex, $5; Mrs. KEYES, $5; E. A. B., $2. We are glad to learn that many welcome contributions have been forwarded direct to Mr. C. L. BRACE, in response to our appeals.

In the list of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, published in the TIMES of yesterday, the name of Mr. JAMES REEVE was erroneously printed REESE, the foreman's was designated LUCIUS J. instead of LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, while the name of Mr. DE GRASSE LIVINGSTON was altogether omitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

The debut of Mlle. DUBOIS at Lina Edwin's Theatre last evening, did not produce a deep impression on the audience. The lady was indisposed, and she suffered, too, from the fact that the tenor who was to have sung with her was replaced, on account of sickness, by a gentleman whose intentions were more laudable than his achievements. Besides, so delicate an operetta as "Les Noces de Jeannette" could hardly be rendered effective after the less refined but much more appreciable music of "Fleur de Thé." And it must be said that no debutante could hope to win hearty applause after so spirited and finished a performance as that which Mlle. AIMEE contributed to the representation of LECOQ's pretty and amusing composition. Mlle. DUBOIS will, doubtless, have another opportunity to show her talent as a vocalist and actress. She will not, however, appear to-night, as "La Grande Duchesse" is to be given, with Mlle. AIMEE and M. NOE....The general rehearsal for the second Philharmonic concert takes place at the Academy of Music this afternoon. Mr. S. B. MILLS is to be the soloist....The entertainment at the Grand Opera-house this evening is for the benefit of Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

"Fair Harvard"—Portrait of the Author.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 4.

Mrs. CAROLINE GILMAN, of Charleston, S. C., and her four daughters, have united in presenting to Harvard University a fine photograph of the late Rev. Dr. SAMUEL GILMAN, with the poem, "Fair Harvard," written by him for the second centennial celebration of the founding of the College. Every graduate knows "Fair Harvard," but its authorship has not been publicly acknowledged till now. The ode has been printed and beautifully framed with the portrait. The following is a copy of the letter of Mrs. GILMAN, accompanying this interesting gift:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1, 1872.

Charles Wm. Eliot, LL.D., President Harvard College:

DEAR SIR: Dr. GILMAN's centennial ode having maintained its popularity through the period of nearly forty years, his widow and her daughters think it not presumptuous to offer it to the College, through you, in a permanent form, accompanied by his likeness.

Next to the sphere of his sacred duties, the author loved "Fair Harvard." Respectfully,

CAROLINE GILMAN.

A Missing Mail Found.

Maine papers publish the following telegram, dated Rockland, that State, Jan. 2:

"A thorough search was instituted this afternoon of the premises at the Steam-boat Wharf, in this city, by a post-office official and the agent of the Eastern Express, which revealed, upon opening a desk which has been closed for some time, a safe having always been used for the deposit of all valuable packages, the missing mail which left Portland Dec. 3, and destined for Rockland and Thomaston, was discovered in an undisturbed condition. This mail contained eighty-five letters, thirty-five of which were checks inclosed for pension bounties, and which have been supposed to have been lost or stolen. The boat messenger of the express, in his haste, deposited them in the desk, and by the accident at Winterport, on his journey up river, whereby he was killed, all knowledge of their whereabouts has remained a mystery until this afternoon."

THE JUDICIARY.

Call for an Investigation of the Charges of Corruption.

Meeting of the Bar Association Last Evening—Sharp Discussion—A Memorial to the Legislature Adopted.

A special meeting of the Bar Association was convened, last evening, at No. 30 West Twenty-seventh-street, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of corruption advanced against some of our City Judges.

In the absence of Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, the President, Judge SLOSSON was called to the Chair.

The Chairman, having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report, memorial and resolution:

The Judiciary Committee to whom it was referred by the resolution of the Association adopted Nov. 14, 1871, "to inquire into the truth of the charges that have gained credit in this community, reflecting upon the administration of justice in this City, and to ascertain whether the same have a just foundation in trustworthy evidence, * * * and to report whether it is expedient for this Association to take any and what measures in the premises," respectfully report that they have given to the matters thus referred to them, a careful examination, and have unanimously come to the conclusion that in the particulars hereinafter specified the charges referred to in the resolutions have a just foundation in trustworthy evidence, and are of such a character as to call for investigation by the Legislature, and to require the removal from office in one of the modes provided by the Constitution of this State, of the Judges against whom they shall be established, to wit: In the gross abuse of the powers of such Judges and of the Courts held by them, respectively, in granting injunctions; in the creation of receiverships and the appointment of receivers and transferring to them vast amounts of property, both of corporations and individuals; in abusing the power to appoint referees and in making excessive allowances to receivers, referees and others for purposes not justified by law; in abusing their authority in the manner of holding Courts; in making improper experte orders out of Court, and in deciding causes and motions without a hearing in Court; in abusing the writ of habeas corpus, by using or permitting its use for unlawful purposes, and in improperly withholding relief under that writ; in attempting the intimidation of counsel in the discharge of duty toward their clients; and in showing undue favoritism to other counsel and attorneys for their personal or professional advancement; in gross and indecorous conduct while sitting in Court, tending to bring the office of Judge into popular contempt; in various acts indicating the influence of corruption upon their official conduct and decisions; and finally in an perverting judicial authority by the use of devices under the forms of law as to enable individuals and corporate officers to usurp and exercise unlawful powers, seize and convert property, accomplish nefarious designs and evade justice.

A belief in the truth of these charges has not only brought the administration of justice in this City into deep and universal reproach throughout the country, but wherever in foreign nations commerce with us by commercial or social relations, a just discrimination is unhappily neither made nor understood, has brought dishonor upon all American jurisprudence.

This Committee are therefore of opinion that it is the duty of the Association to invoke the Legislature of this State to enter at once upon a searching investigation of such charges, through a committee clothed with the amplest powers for that purpose, and they recommend the adoption of the accompanying memorial, and the appointment of a committee of this body to present the same to the Legislature, and to urge the most prompt and earnest action thereon.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
NOAH DAVIS,
JOHN SLOSSON,
G. M. SPEER,
WM. M. PRICHARD,
JAMES C. CARTER,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The memorial of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York respectfully represents to your honorable body that the said Association was organized in February, 1870, and was afterward incorporated by a special act passed April 26, 1871, and that its principal objects are to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice, and that the said Association has, at the present time, more than five hundred members regularly engaged in the practice of the law in the City of New-York.

Your memorialists further represent that for several years last past, the administration of justice in said City, both civil and criminal, has failed to command that measure of public confidence which is essential in order that it may accomplish its beneficent ends; that the integrity of several high judicial officers, occupying places upon the Bench in said City, has fallen under distrust; that the profession and the public have become and are becoming more and more alarmed at the course and tendency of judicial action, and the general suspicions have ripened into convictions that the Courts of justice have been in many instances made the instruments of promoting the frauds and injustice they were created to repress and punish.

Your memorialists further represent that charges directly impeaching the judicial integrity of some of the Judges upon the Bench in said City have been repeatedly made in the most explicit manner in many of the principal journals of the day, and thus circulated throughout the United States, and in foreign countries, and that in these and other ways the administration of justice in said City, and the honor and fair fame not only of that City, but also of the State, have become widely involved in doubt and suspicion; and that by reason of the condition of things herein set forth, capitalists have been alarmed, and important commercial and financial enterprises have been diverted from said City, and that its general prosperity is likely to be still further materially retarded.

Your memorialists further represent that the public alarm and apprehension thus aroused for the security of the rights of person and property, and the general indignation at the reproach thus drawn upon the City of New-York and the State were among the exciting causes which led to the popular uprising at the recent election in that City, and that the fruits of that election would be in a great measure lost, unless the distrust herein mentioned should be shown to be without foundation or be removed by the statements of the most efficient remedies; and that it is due to the administration of justice and to the many learned and upright members of the Bench, and to those whose character and usefulness have been and are affected and impaired, that a rigid inquiry should be instituted by the Legislature, and such remedies applied as the results of that inquiry may demand.

Your memorialists further represent that at one of the regular meetings of said Association, held in the City of New-York on the 14th of November, 1871, a resolution was adopted, of which a copy is annexed to this memorial, and that in pursuance of such resolution the Committee therein mentioned afterward made to the said Association a report, of which a copy is also hereto annexed; and that the said report was afterward adopted at a regular meeting of the said Association, held on the 6th day of January, 1871, and that at the meeting last mentioned a further resolution was adopted, of which a copy is annexed hereto.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your honorable bodies, or one of them, make such inquiries and investigations and take such other proceedings in the premises as to their wisdom may seem fit.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

In connection with this, Mr. PECKHAM offered the following:

Resolved, That the memorial to the Legislature, as read, of this meeting be signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the presiding officer, and cause the same to be presented to the Assembly.

Mr. PECKHAM said: You will perceive, Mr. Chairman, that in the report which we have made, and in the memorial which we have offered, we have given to the Chair and to the members of the Association present the results of the investigation which we were charged with making. We have not introduced here the evidence which produced that report. We have not given you the basis upon which we arrived at conclusions that the charges have just foundation on trustworthy evidence. It will be apparent to any one that it would be impossible at this time and with reference to the action which we have taken to report fully the evidence obtained by us to the Association; and there would be little left for the Association to act upon in respect to that evidence. It is gotten from a great many different sources; it is exceedingly voluminous; it is in a detached fragmentary condition. It is also apparent that it happens that the evidences are sufficient, and that the facts are such as the evidence shows them to be, as to be on this superse examination, the presentation of them here might impede our action to measures exceedingly prejudicial to our success in the undertaking. It would appear also that there are a great many persons who have given us information who would be very unwilling that their names should be presented to the Association or the public now as volunteering of their own motion to make statements of this kind. These gentlemen are ready and will be willing at any time, before a proper tribunal, to make the statements given to us. And if such evidence is not explained or contradicted so as to present a different state of facts and authorize different conclusions; the result must be that some of the Judges who are implicated in the matter are persons who should be removed from the Bench by the proper methods of the Constitution. I submit for the consideration of the Association the report, the memorial, and the resolution.

Mr. CHARLES B. SMITH expressed his dissatisfaction with the generality of the report. He thought it unjust to the Judges whom nobody suspected, and there might be specifications made and charges presented to the Legislature by that body. If the Committee who made the report had facts before them which satisfied them that they had evidence to substantiate them, why not present them and state against whom they were made? It would not interfere with anything Mr. PECKHAM stated to be more specific. They need not state the names of the witnesses, but they could present charges and specifications that Judge A, B or C did a certain described thing. Why were they not bold enough to avow it? He should say that JOSIAH SUTHERLAND should not be held responsible for anything that was done to impugn the fair fame of GEORGE G. BARNARD. [A laugh.] Why were they so mealy-mouthed? They had suffered under these grievances for years, and they had not dared to say their souls were their own. They could not say to clients, you have come to the wrong lawyer to secure the success you desire, and in view of these facts, and when seeking reform, he thought they should present the evils specifically of which they sought redress. If they had found enormous things done on the Bench—not the mere ribald jokes of some fellow who thinks he is a wit, and says these things—don't impeach them for that, but when they find a Judge who forswore himself more than any perjured villain now in Sing Sing, let them act openly and determinedly. Let them not hunt down the small-fry—the lawyers and Attorneys, but—

Mr. HAND called Mr. SMITH to order.

Mr. SMITH—My objection to this report is this, that it is too general in its charges, and to go before the Legislature should be more specific.

Mr. TREMAINE—Specific charges are not made, and no explanation is given.

Mr. HAND—I understand the motion is whether the report shall be accepted or not. This Committee was appointed to inquire generally whether there were such defects in the administration of justice in this City as required them to be investigated by the Legislature. The Committee, in its judgment, was to ascertain whether there was probable cause for such charges, and to bring the attention of the Legislature to it. It was not their duty to try the charges, but to report to the Association whether there was probable cause to believe these charges. The Committee has reported, in their judgment, there is probable cause, and I am in favor of supporting the resolution on their recommendation.

Mr. TREMAINE—I have great confidence in the Committee, but I am not prepared to vote directly with it now, after they have arrived at a conclusion on the testimony. Let us have the evidence on which they expect to support the charges.

Mr. HENRY NICOLL—I move now the adoption of this report by the Committee, and I think the time has come when we are to act fairly and squarely upon the question. We are not here making specific charges, but we are here seeking the means of investigating them. They are noised about among every man in this community. They are as familiar to the profession as household words, and to whom they refer we all know. All that we want is to get legislative evidence, and it can only be done by a committee of the Legislature and a home for the purpose of these investigations in a legal manner. That is all we can do properly for the present. The object of this is to inquire, and enough has been shown to a responsible committee to justify us in asking of the Legislature the means of testing whether they are well founded or not. I ask for its adoption.

Mr. TREMAINE—I move that this Committee be instructed to transmit to the Legislature, or to any committee of the Legislature who may be appointed to receive it, the evidence which they have collected. I move that as a substitute for the motion to adopt the report.

The motion of Mr. NICOLL was seconded, and on being put to the meeting was carried with applause.

Mr. NICOLL then proposed the adoption of the memorial.

Mr. TREMAINE repeated his former objection.

CHAIRMAN—This motion is not for the adoption of the report; it is on the memorial. Of course all necessary information will be presented to the Legislature in the proper manner.

Mr. E. F. WHEELER asked for a full discussion of the whole question. Without it there could be no such thing as harmonious or energetic action.

Mr. TREMAINE raised a point of order that the Committee could not entertain a previous question, not being governed by any parliamentary rules. He asked that his motion be entertained.

Mr. PECKHAM said it was impossible to transmit the testimony to the Legislature in a body as the gentleman desired. To a very great extent it was simply a statement of individuals, unsworn to, not in writing, and only verbally stated to them. They could not get it into writing, and it would take the whole session of the Legislature to go through them. They could simply called upon, so suggestive is the charges, and satisfy themselves whether there was trustworthy evidence existing. They could not transmit that. If the Association should determine on presenting no report to the Legislature their hope of redress was gone, but if they did determine on it, the Legislative Committee could compel the witnesses to come forward and give evidence in the matter. [Applause.]

It was moved as an amendment to Mr. TREMAINE's motion that the memorial be referred back to the Committee, to obtain a statement of the charges which they believe can be substantiated.

Mr. TREMAINE said he supposed that the report was based on written evidence; but it appeared it was not, and that the testimony was not digested as to specific charges. It seemed to him that the amendment was most appropriate; that the Committee should digest what they have in their possession as to specific charges, and that they should have the power to act in the name of the Association. He was willing to grant them this power; but to ask him to vote on such a motion as it existed was something, as a lawyer, he could not do. It was barely enough to ask for an investigation, with a specific purpose of the Legislature. He merely asked that the statements obtained by the Committee be digested into charges and presented before the Association. He accepted the amendment to the motion.

Mr. GLASSET—As I understand it, we are not the tribunal to try these charges. [Applause.] We are merely to collect testimony and present it to the proper quarters.

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost by an immense majority.

The original motion was then carried, only three or four dissenting.

Mr. STEARNS remarked that unless the Bar Association acted decisively in the matter, and presented specific charges, the Legislative Committee might reasonably ask why they failed to do so.

The resolution was also put to the meeting, and carried.

The Committee referred to in the report was appointed as follows: Noah Davis, Joseph H. Choate, E. R. Lawrence, Jr., Charles H. Hunt, Morris L. Miller, John E. Parsons, John McKeon, Stephen P. Nash, Henry Nicoll, E. Randolph Robinson, Josiah Van Cott, Andrew Boardman, Geo. M. Gilbert, Charles Tracey, Stewart L. Woodford and Wm. E. Martin. The Chairmanship was also added to the Committee.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the Judiciary Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

The Paterson Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Yesterday afternoon the inquest upon the body of RANSOM F. BURROUGHS was continued by Coroner QUIZ, in Paterson. Dr. WILLIAM BLAKEMELL, the physician who made the post-mortem examination, was recalled, and testified that he was of the opinion that BURROUGHS was poisoned by arsenic.

Coroner QUIZ here remarked that he had called upon Dr. DORENUS, in New-York, to inquire as to the progress of the chemical analysis of BURROUGHS' stomach. He was told that it would not be finished for some time yet, see before Monday or Tuesday next. The positive results would then be submitted for the use of the Grand Jury. So far as he had gone, Prof. DORENUS said, he had found at every step indications of arsenic. Coroner QUIZ then charged the jury, who retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned with the following verdict:

"We, the jury, impaneled in the case of RANSOM F. BURROUGHS, deceased, find that the said RANSOM F. BURROUGHS came to his death from the effects of poison administered to him LYDIA GARRABRANT."

CITY REFORM.

What the Boards and the Departments are Doing.

The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in Session—The Grand Jurie—Tweed's Whereabouts.

The Bulletin.

Yesterday's daily bulletin of the moral condition of the Ring may be summed up in the terseness of professional commonplaces: "The prostration of the patient continues, with a slightly perceptible increase of weakness." To say that Mayor HALL was at his office yesterday, in his usual health and spirits, is almost as rapid an announcement as "all is quiet on the Potomac." And yet there is some attraction about that door of his private office which keeps the reporters buzzing around like flies round a fancy-paper ornament hanging from a kitchen ceiling. He is, for all the world, like a tumbling mountebank. You never know when to expect him to stand on his head, or when, with a graceful bow and a far-fetched joke, he will stand on his heels, with clown-like agility, and grin from ear to ear. The man who, though the municipal head of one of the greatest leading commercial cities of the world, can suddenly step his pen in the inditing a letter recognizing the Old Board of Aldermen, swallow a nauseous dose, largely compounded of impeachment, and, taking a fresh sheet of paper and a new pen, quietly sit down and more than acquiesce in the *locus standi* of his and their immediate opponents, is a curiosity only comparable with one of those chalk representations of Chinese Mandarins which wabble first to one side and then to the other, as baby minds may direct through the touch of baby fingers. In saying that Mayor HALL was *himself*, yesterday, all is said about him and his office that can be said.

But, there are others more worldly wise. Aldermen COMAN and PLUNKITT have no desire to let the grass grow under their feet; to see themselves quietly cut out. They, therefore, took a morning opportunity to forward their Catholic oaths to the very Catholic Mayor, as members of the new Board of Aldermen. It is evident that things have not gone pleasantly in the many caucuses of the old Board, held within the last forty-eight hours.

Justice JAMES G. COULTER, of the Seventh District, is marching on. Here is a gentleman, Mr. TERENCE SHERIDAN, one of the canvassers of the election returns in question, who is somewhat surprised to find that his signature to the returns has two r's in it. Mr. SHERIDAN swears that he never uses more than one of those useful particles of the alphabet in signing his name. But Mr. HUGGINS, the then proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel, speaks of an awful consumption of Scotch whisky punches on the occasion of the forging of the new election returns. It is but natural that WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk of the old Board of Assistant Aldermen, who acted as Secretary *pro tem.* in the matter, should have seen double and duplicated the letter, in arrangement which Mr. TERENCE SHERIDAN affirms is so totally uncalled for.

Poor Mr. TWEED! He is enacting the old female part of I would and I would not. He cannot make up his mind to face Albany, and he hates to stay away. First one thing and then another is made a *pis aller* excuse for his remaining in the City; his bail, the awkward sale of the New-York Printing Company's effects, which comes off today, his health, his constituents, and anything else that suggests itself to his rum-soddened supporters. It is now said that he will certainly take his seat in the Senate at the termination of the present legislative recess on Tuesday next. But many impertinent inquiries are made as to what date is fixed for the termination of the "Tweed recess."

Well-wishers of reform, in the meantime, will rejoice to learn that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR and W. H. PECKHAM went to Albany yesterday evening to appear on behalf of the people in argument to be held today before the Supreme Court of Albany, on a motion to vacate Mr. CORNOLLY's arrest.

Board of Aldermen—Names of Members Omitted from the Roll—Correction of Minutes—The Clerks of the Old Board Removed—Resolutions of Inquiry.

A large crowd assembled in the City Hall yesterday, previous to the meetings of the two Boards of the Common Council, but perfect order was maintained. The Police held possession of the two Chambers, and the members were admitted as they arrived.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 P. M., Mr. VANCE occupying the chair.

Mr. VANCE said that owing to the anomalous and complicated status of the Board, and the fact that several gentlemen claimed admission as members, the Clerk had been directed to omit certain names in calling the roll until further notice.

The names omitted were those of Messrs. JEROME, HART, COMAN and PLUNKITT. None of these gentlemen, however, appeared to claim their seats.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. FITZGERALD offered a resolution that the Board do not recognize the right of OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York, to appoint Aldermen of the City of New-York. Mr. FITZGERALD said that he would not recognize Mr. HALL's right to appoint Messrs. JEROME, HART and others.

The Chairman said the resolution was not in order.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK moved to strike from the minutes that portion relating to the appointment of members of the Board, no such appointments having been read before the Board.

Mr. CONOVER asked whether such a communication was not received from the Mayor.

The Chairman said it was received after the adjournment of the Board.

Gen. COCHRANE moved that the remarks the Mayor made to the Board be inserted in the minutes in place of the portions stricken out.

The motion was adopted, and Mr. VAN SCHAICK's motion was also adopted.

Mr. CONOVER offered the following:

Resolved, That the following-named persons, holding offices under the late Board of Aldermen or of the Clerk of the said Board, be and the same are hereby removed from such offices, viz: John Hardy, Clerk; Francis J. Twomey, Deputy Clerk; John Ford, First Assistant Clerk; Thomas Fullerton, Second Assistant Clerk; Patrick Reilly, Third Assistant Clerk; Ed. J. Brennan, Fourth Assistant Clerk; Cornelius Gillen, Fifth Assistant Clerk; Terence F. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms; Geo. Fullerton, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. Turlone, Reader; James Walsh, Reader; Bryan McMahon, Messenger to President; Frank McMullen, Official Reporter; James B. Murphy, Clerk, and Edward Burck, Messenger to Librarian.

A resolution to remove the City Librarian, Engrossing Clerks, Assistant Engrossing Clerks, &c., was also read.

Mr. CONOVER said he found the Board had been paying salaries at the rate of $75,300 per annum, and he desired to stop that leak at once. The resolution was referred to a committee.

Mr. FITZGERALD's resolution relating to the Mayor was then called up.

Mr. CONOVER thought it would be time enough to act on it when any gentleman presented himself to the Board with the Mayor's credentials. He moved that the paper be laid on the table.

Gen. COCHRANE thought the resolution was unnecessary and inopportune. The Board was empowered to judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Mr. GILBERT thought that if they intended to effect, they should have done so when the Mayor's communication was read.

Mr. FITZGERALD then withdrew his resolution.

Mr. CONOVER offered a resolution calling on the Controller for a detailed statement of all property leased to or by the City, its location, rental, &c.; also a statement of all property sold by the City, the terms of sale, and whether they have been complied with.

Dr. WILDER offered a resolution of inquiry as to whether it is not expedient that the State tax be collected the same year that it is imposed.

Dr. WILDER said the City and County of New-York was always one year behindhand, and are now paying the tax imposed last year. This was a most vicious state of things and should be remedied.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board took a recess until 3 P. M.

On reassembling, there were but four members present, when Mr. VANCE declared the Board adjourned subject to call. About one minute afterward, Gen. COCHRANE and others arrived, and were astonished to hear that the Board had been adjourned.

"This is what I call a snap judgment," said the General. "I don't believe in such legislation as this. I came to attend a meeting of this Board and I find it adjourned." Several of the other members also expressed their opinions freely on the cut out.

Mr. VANCE, who had left the room, now returned and took the chair again. He stated the truth, rather of prompting, he had declared the Board adjourned, but soon as the hour of meeting had arrived and a quorum had not appeared. The roll was then called and twelve members only answered to their names.

Mr. CONOVER said as their business was to elect a President, and as this could not be accomplished at present, he moved an adjournment to Monday at 3 P. M.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SCHWARZ in the chair. No business, however, was transacted, and the Board took a recess until 3 P. M. On reassembling, a quorum was not present, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

The trial of the case of MURRAY against COULTER, involving the right to the Judgeship of the Yorkville Police Court, was continued in the Supreme Court, before Judge BRADY and a jury, yesterday. The evidence given was chiefly confirmatory of the testimony already presented, and published, on behalf of the plaintiff.

CHAS. B. WILKINS, Police Clerk of the Nineteenth District of the Nineteenth Ward, testified that at the polls on the day of election, and up to 10 o'clock at night, no canvassers presented themselves, and that subsequently, under the orders of Sergt. POLLY, the witness delivered the ballot-boxes to Officers ANDERSON and ARNOTT, to be brought to the Police Station. Both the officers named testified to having delivered the sealed ballot-boxes at the Station-house, and Capt. GUNNER testified to having delivered the same boxes to the appointed canvassers, HAGERTY and CLARK, by whom they were canvassed in the Station-house, and the result telegraphed to Police Head-quarters. While the votes was being canvassed, Capt. GUNNER heard some loud talking in the room, and, going in, Officer PHILLIPS told him that COULTER was being cheated out of his votes by HAGGERTY, one of the canvassers. Capt. GUNNER subsequently took the tally of the votes, which he telegraphed to Head-quarters, from the other canvasser, CLARK.

EDMUND T. REQUA, inspector of the Twenty-seventh District of the Nineteenth Ward, testified that the vote cast was 38 for COULTER, 37 for MURRAY, and 41 for MASTERSON, of which three returns were made out, signed by both BROWN and REQUA.

TERENCE SHERIDAN, a canvasser, testified that in spelling his name, signed to the alleged forged returns, the letter "r" is used twice, while witness never uses it but once.

In order to accommodate Messrs. BEACH and STOUGHTON, who have engagements at Albany, the trial was adjourned over until Monday next at 11 A. M.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions.

The Grand Jury entered the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and presented twenty-five indictments of a minor character. The bills in these cases were under consideration on Wednesday, and were acted upon with a view to facilitate the business and relieve the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. This proceeding will materially shorten the existence of the latter Grand Jury and afford the Jury of the General Sessions an opportunity of continuing its investigations in reference to the Municipal frauds, without exposing its action to any criticism. The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will remain in session throughout this week, and in the meantime Judge BEDFORD's Jury have adjourned to Monday next.

Oyer and Terminer—The Grand Jury and the Election Frauds.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments, all of which were for the ordinary low grade of crimes. After having received the indictments, Judge INGRAHAM suggested to the jury that they had now been a long time in session, and it was desirable that they should devote the balance of their session exclusively to charges of violations of the Election laws, this being the only jury now in session which can lawfully consider those matters.

District-Attorney GARVIN suggested that the jury had been a considerable time in session, and had done a large amount of labor, and that they should be now discharged.

Judge INGRAHAM ordered the jury to proceed.

Department of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works yesterday removed twenty water policemen, whose salaries are $1,000 each, and twenty clerks in his own Department, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 each. Today Mr. VAN NORT will inspect the new storage-reservoir in the watershed district in Putnam County.

Department of Docks.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, Mr. AGNEW in the chair. Commissioner WOOD moved the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to direct the Controller to issue, at once, bonds for $1,000,000, out of the three millions which the Department of Docks is entitled to for the current year. He called attention to the fact that the Board had not received the first dollar of the million they asked for in September last, and he doubted whether they would get any of that sum now that the year 1871 had passed over, but it was necessary that they should have funds at their immediate disposal to enable them to carry on the important works now in progress.

Commissioner HERRT opposed the resolution, and, upon motion of Commissioner HUNT, it was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Chairman then read a communication from the Mayor, appointing Mr. C. G. KAHN as Commissioner, in place of Mr. HENRY A. SMITH, who has resigned.

The resignation of Mr. KAHN as Secretary was then received and accepted, after which the Board adjourned.

Tweed Procrastinates—He Hesitates to Take his Seat in the Senate Till Free of the Sheriff.

WILLIAM M. TWEED was at his private office in Duane-street yesterday. With regard to his going to Albany, it is rumored that Sheriff BRENNAN gave him permission to go several days since, but that he told the Sheriff that it was his intention to remain at home until his bail was satisfactorily arranged. Even should everything be finally settled today, it is understood that Tweed will not start for the State capital until the Senate reassembles after the recess taken from yesterday till Tuesday next. TWEED displays to his friends a spirit of determination to take his seat as Senator, endeavoring to impress on them the belief that he is the bona fide choice of the majority of his district, and he has no intention of relinquishing what he considers to be his right, until he is forced to do so, either by legislative action or by circumstances over which he has no control.

The Citizens's Reform Committee—The New Charter Again.

A meeting of the Citizens Reform Committee was held last evening, FRANKLIN WOODRUFF in the Chair. The Treasurer reported contributions from RICHARDSON, HOVENTON & Co., $50; WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, $250; H. D. HOLBROOK, $100. The name of DANIEL MAYER was added to the Committee.

Mr. BARNES moved that the election under the new charter be held on the third Tuesday of May. This was opposed by Mr. WHITING, who urged that it would be impossible to get the Legislature to give their assent to any such proposition and they would be likely to throw the charter out entirely. Mr. BAYLIES said that it might be possible that the charter would not be passed, if passed at all, before the close of the session. In that case, an election in the Spring would be impracticable. If we could obtain a good repository law we ought to be satisfied, and then have the election in the Fall. Mr. MARSHALL moved as an amendment that the first charter election be held next Fall. Mr. FARRINGTON was in favor of an election in the Spring, as the sentiments expressed at the Academy of Music meeting were clearly in favor of a change in the charter and a change of officials. Mr. BARNES urged the adoption of his motion for the reason that an election in the Spring would have a decided beneficial result, for the last election had had a tendency to wipe out party lines. By next Fall we would have a Presidential and a State ticket, and party lines would be so closely drawn as not to accomplish the object of obtaining a fair expression of opinion on local issues. He, in conclusion, suggested that the time be changed to the third Tuesday in April. The amendment of Mr. BARNES was lost. The original motion of the Legislative Committee—that the elective offices be chosen at the next general election—was then discussed. Mr. TRACY was opposed to the proposition, because it would legislate out of office persons who were now in position. He wanted those officers now in to remain and serve out their terms—except the Commissioners of Charities, who should be legislated out of office forthwith. Mr. MARVIN moved to amend by declaring that the terms of all officers elected under this charter commence on the 1st of January, 1873. This was adopted, and the Committee decided that the charter elections shall be held next November.

Showing Their Hand.

Messrs. COMAN and PLUNKITT yesterday sent to the Mayor their oaths of office as members of the new Board of Aldermen, and requested the Mayor to file them, thus virtually severing their connection with the old Board. The Mayor holds the matter under consideration.

New-York Printing Company's Sale Today.

As announced in the TIMES of yesterday, the Sheriff will proceed to sell out the New-York Printing Company today. The sale will open at No. 35 Centre-street, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. As the Company were so extravagant in their machinery and appointments as in their charges against the City, it is expected that the sale will be largely attended by people on the lookout for the bargains generally to be picked up at a Sheriff's auction. Some of the partners in this swindling concern are vexed at the Sheriff's action, and would stop the sale if it was in their power.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 4.—The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, having given notice to their men that the wages would be reduced ten per cent. after the 1st of January, the men, 2,000 in number, refuse to submit to the reduction, and a strike is the consequence. It is to be regretted that the men have adopted this course. They cannot reasonably expect to gain anything by a strike just now, when coal is so low and still falling. They will only lose time and money, and will be obliged to go to work for less than is offered now. It is understood that, even after the reduction, prices will be as high as are generally paid. It is hoped the men will resume work in a few days.

The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies are continuing at work, with no apprehension of a suspension for a long time to come.

The miners of the Taylorville Shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, in the progress of their mining operations, struck a gas well, which emitted such a volume of gas that they were obliged for a time to suspend work, it being dangerous to use their lamps in the chambers. The Company at once set to work to get rid of it, and in so doing constructed a tank in which to confine the gas and use it in lighting the mines. Pipes have been laid, and now the chambers and gangways are lit by it. Still the amount is greater than can be consumed in the mine, and consequently they have been compelled to run a pipe up the shaft to the surface, where it is burned, making a bright light, which is of great service at the depot of that place. This is undoubtedly a natural gas well, which would furnish illuminating material for an entire city.

The Board of Arbitration for the Lehigh region held a meeting at Hazleton yesterday. It was with great unanimity agreed that the prices for the production of coal for last year shall be continued during 1872.

Small-pox has been creating quite a scare among the schools of this city.

Meeting in Aid of the Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church.

A meeting in aid of the sustentation fund of the Presbyterian Church was held at Dev. Dr. JOHN HALL's church, in Fifth-avenue, last evening.

After a prayer and brief address by Dr. HALL, Dr. McCOSH, of Princeton College, was introduced. He spoke of the course of studies required of those entering the ministry, and of the fact that most of our laymen seemed to be quite ignorant of the amount of remuneration their clergy received. The larger body of the ministry received very little of this world's goods. Of them get less than $1,000 per annum. Of the 4,500 clergymen belonging to the Presbyterian Church, only 2,700 are actively employed, and of these 1,100 are mere hirelings, paid a certain stipend to preach a sermon or two on Sundays, but holding no pastoral relations to their congregations. Dr. McCOSH referred to the various methods by which this state of things might be remedied. There was the share and share alike system adopted by the Free Kirk of Scotland, the Sustentation Fund system of Scotland, and the Supplementary Fund system, the last being the one approved by the General Conference. It was the duty of all congregations to support their ministers. To offer them less salary than they could exist upon was usual. They should at least be allowed to live by their own profession.

Dr. JACOBUS said the Sustentation Fund, as it is called, approved by the General Conference, offered its aid to such churches as contributed toward the support of their pastor, at least $7 30 per member. When the number of members so contributing reached sixty-eight, they were able to make such churches take in charge by these managing the fund. When they exceeded $1,000 per annum they were out of need of aid, and the managers of the fund had nothing further to do with them. It was found that about 400 pastors needed aid, and the amount required for them per annum was about $60,000, which must be raised by voluntary contributions among the churches. The Sustentation Fund system had been found to work well so far.

After some questions had been asked and answered the meeting adjourned.

Reform of the Bar and Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in today's issue on the meeting of the Bar Association fall short of the true cause of the degradation of the Bench and Bar of this State.

The facts you give are clear, palpable, and beyond question; and here let me add that the citizens of New-York, and of every State in the Union, owe a debt of gratitude to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the fearless and able manner in which it has declared war against corruption and wrong, and your determined and unparalleled perseverance in battling for the right against the most powerful conspiracy that ever attempted to throttle a free people. All honor to the noble men who control, manage, or are in any way connected with the TIMES. Posterity will honor you as the greatest warriors of the Republic—"for in hands of men supremely great, the pen is mightier than the sword." Keep steadily on; finish the good work; strike till the hydra-headed monster is driven from every place of power, trust or profit, and "place in every honest hand a whip to lash the rascals naked through the world." But to the question. In a lecture delivered in 1866 before the graduating class of Columbia Law School, A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New-York, gave the key-note of the true cause for the present deplorable condition, not only of the Bench and Bar, but of the jurisprudence of the State of New-York. He said to the class, "Law in New-York State is no longer a science; it has been simplified by cutting away the cobwebs of the common law, and made so easy that it is nothing more than a business, and if you desire to be successful lawyers, you must throw away all nice discriminations of professional ideas, and treat law as a business." Here is the secret of the distemper of the body-politic, the very root of the disease, for in stripping the law of its character as a science, and "simplifying it," we have robbed it of half its remedies, and given immunity to innumerable wrongs. The common law is the accumulated wisdom of ages, the science of the law is the perfection of human reason. BACON defines equity to be "the correction of that wherein the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient." Yet we have superseded the common law, robbed statute law of its reason, and entirely destroyed equity. We have placed the decision of every case within the breast of the Judge. Shades of KENT, STORY, CHOATE, WEBSTER, WHEATON, and the innumerable host of profound lawyers who practiced law as a science in years agone, think of this sweeping destruction of safeguards, and tell us what is left of jurisprudence to cling to, what is left to the poor disciple of BLACKSTONE upon which the sole of *lex scripta* can be placed.

We have established a code so simple and concise laws so plain, that nothing is wanting except legal parlance, clearness of expression, a remedy for more than half the public wrongs, and private wrongs provided against by common law, and left Justice shorn and naked in the hands of her enemies. Yet we have speedy, direct and summary modes of collecting a defense less demand, and pursuing a debtor even to the battlements of the Middle Ages, by confining him in Ludlow-street Jail if he should be so unfortunate as not to be able to pay his debts, or in inviting to perjure himself. We have made litigation more profitable to lawyers, and more destructive of the ends of justice, than SODOM ever dreamed of. We have dubbed lawyers fees costs, and made perjury so easy, that a man may swear to anything upon information and belief, without fear of prosecution. We have driven from the Bar professional pride, and inaugurated an era of sharp practice. We have reared a class of mountebanks with law as a trade, with a horde of lawyers' apprentices, young men lawyers, and poor lawyers, who ply their trade with true mechanical skill. The Bar Association has its due share of these classes, and the daily proceedings of the Courts give evidence of the fact that the highest, honorable lawyer is driven into the forum and hides his diminished head within the sanctuary of his private office. But you ask, where is the relief from all this sea of iniquity? and how are we to restore justice to her throne, jurisprudence to her sway, and the Bench and Bar to their former dignity and honor? My answer is, restore the law as it existed at the time the code of law was enacted, remodel the courts of law, and establish an equity branch of the Common Pleas. This would not repeal the Revised Statutes, but would restore the common law. It would vacate the Bench and get rid of a horde of incompetent or dishonest Judges, and by permitting the Judges to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or to be elected by the members of the Bar, and requiring that upon the organization of the new Courts, the President Judge, or Chief Justice, should appoint a Commission for each county of the State, to be composed of gentlemen learned in the law, requiring said Commission to cite before them for examination as to mental fitness and integrity of character, every lawyer in practice in the several counties and making it a penal offense after a certain day for any person to engage in or continue the practice of law without first having obtained the certificate of said Commission. By this means, or by some other plan having for its object the restoration of law providing for every offense, the redress of every wrong, and the prosecution of every right, the restoration of a learned, honest, and honorable judiciary, and a weeding from the profession of the law, all who are not qualified by legal learning and moral training to be members of a once honorable calling, the desired end can be attained, and a citizen could be as safe in taking law in large or small doses at his pleasure, as he now is in taking physic from the hands of the licensed apothecary. Will our reform Legislature move in this? Who will scare the bail? HENRY SMITH, the Speaker of the House, is a profound lawyer. Will he give it momentum?

A THINKER.

The Administration and Its Enemies.

The following is a quotation from Senator WILSON's speech at the New-Hampshire Convention:

In the war of 1812, when military preparations and expenses were insignificant compared with the last war, the Government lost in various ways nearly $2,000,000. As a general rule, honesty pervades every department of the present Government. When dishonesty has been found it has been thoroughly weeded out. Where there have been suspicions of dishonesty, the most thorough and searching investigations have been made. In several of the Departments there has not been a loss of a single dollar reported. The President desires every wrong to be ferreted out. It has been asserted in some quarters that there is a disposition on the part of the Administration and Congress to evade investigation. Such is not the case. In 1866 a Joint Committee of Retrenchment and Investigation was appointed, which was in force up to the present Congress. One of its members was your own honored Senator, PATTERSON. On account of there being a question as to the power of such a committee to administer punishment for malfeasance in office, there was at the commencement of the present session of Congress a Senate committee of investigation appointed, cl

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, Jan. 4, was again a dies non at the Exchange, no business of any nature being transacted. For to-day, however, a number of auctions are announced at which property will be offered as follows by the auctioneers named: By LYNCH & CAMP, at a partition sale, premises known as No. 213 East Thirty-eighth-street, embracing a lot 21 by 84, with a four-story brick tenement-house on the front thereof, and a four-story frame house in the rear; also, a two-story brick private stable, located on the south side of East Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and known as No. 5 Sniffin-court. By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at a foreclosure sale, R. F. ROBINSON, Esq., referee, the house and lot known as No. 61 West Sixteenth-street. By JOS. MCGUIRE, at a foreclosure sale, J. J. LYONS, Esq., referee, a house and lot—the latter 15 by 100.5—on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 370 feet east of Seventh-avenue; also, at another similar sale, M. S. ISAACS, Esq., referee, two building lots, together in size 51.1 by 102.2, situate on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 265.6 feet east of Fourth-avenue. By JAMES M. MILLER, also at a foreclosure sale, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, a lot on the east side of Broadway, 139.7 feet north of Seventy-ninth-street. Should all the above sales be consummated the day will be one of some activity.

At private sale, Messrs. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, present a list of desirable residences, from which those desiring to purchase can easily make a selection. The same firm also offers an extensive line of business property to lease on favorable terms. In this connection attention is also called to the property to let, as advertised in our business columns, by LYNCH & CAMP, Broadway, corner Pine-street; E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-street; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street; S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-street, and S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 120 William-street.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, lightly mortgaged, in Gramercy Park, in exchange for brown-stone between Fifth and Park avs. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $7,500 EACH, easy terms, two modern three-story brick houses in 62d-st.; immediate possession of one. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, CORNER OF Avenue C and 12th-st., for sale; 77x20; three buildings, all detached. Inquire on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, IN New-Jersey, superb mansion, stables, carriage-houses, pavilions, porter's lodge, artificial lake, greenhouse, &c., to be exchanged for City property, free or encumbered. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—First-class residences, farms, houses, lots and elegant building sites in great variety for sale; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Farm fifty acres, South Side, Staten Island, fronting on the water; forty acres tillable, ten acres woodland; large dwelling, barn and carriage-house. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, IN FULL operation, in Richmond, Va., free and clear, to exchange for City property, free or encumbered. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 166th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT OR TO LEASE—AT RYE, VIA New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a good house containing fourteen rooms; three acres of ground, good garden, fruit, carriage-house, &c.; rent $600. Inquire of Mr. FIELD, ticket agent, at Rye, or WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N.J., LARGE DWELLING, with carriage-house and three acres of ground; beautiful location; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 42D-ST., near Broadway; three story in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., NEIGHBORHOOD of 40th-st., an elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; possession at an early day. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE IRON STORE NORTH-EAST corner Spring and Mercer sts., with two basements extending under the sidewalk. This store is very desirable for the dry-goods, boots and shoes, hat and straw-goods or any other kinds of business, and can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 150 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now finishing; will be leased to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A very desirable property on Broadway, just above Park-place; to a good tenant a liberal arrangement would be made. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A large corner property, about 60 by 125 feet on Waverley-place, near Broadway. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses on Washington-st., near Canal-st., to let or lease, in perfect order; very low rent; immediate possession. JAS. PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE LOFTS, 25X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

NOS. 637 AND 639 BROADWAY—Through to Mercer-st., 50 by 200 feet; if wanted, lessee can have loan of $100,000 or $200,000.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT, ONE OR more parcels of real estate, (business property preferred,) with rental of from $2,000 to $10,000 per annum; a good bargain will meet with a prompt buyer. Address J. H., Box No. 165 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction, On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872, At 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. [illegible] Canal-sts., and Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x100 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences. They now produce an ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON EAST 38TH-ST., AND PRIVATE STABLE ON EAST 36TH-ST. E. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—The four-story brick tenement house, with four-story frame building in the rear, known as No. 213 East 38th-st. Size, 21x84 feet.

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—The two-story brick private stable, south side 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., known as No. 5 Sniffin-court.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

A Favorite NEW-ENGLAND SECURITY

To all seeking absolute safety for their investments rather than high rates of interest (which very rarely accompany each other) we confidently recommend the

Joint Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

of the THREE CORPORATIONS composing the

VERMONT DIVISION OF THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG TRUNK RAILROAD LINE,

the most important link in a line shorter by more than fifty miles than any other between the great lakes and the seaboard, and having a local business more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and all interest obligations, in addition to the immense through traffic which must be attracted to the shortest line and easiest grades. As a route for tourists and pleasure travel, this Road has no equal on the American Continent.

The road is completed and in successful operation for nearly one-half the entire distance, at a cost considerably below the original estimates.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and cannot be issued for more than $20,000 per mile of road. The interest (six per cent., gold,) is payable semi-annually, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, principal also redeemable in gold in 1891, and are offered until further notice at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS IN THE MARKET OFFER EQUAL SECURITY AND PROFIT to those having five-twenties and other high-priced securities to convert. Many of the most conservative investors in the country have subscribed largely in this popular loan, and the balance remaining unsold, it is believed, will be rapidly absorbed.

For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., apply to financial agents,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, No. 715 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, as follows:

UTICA, CLINTON and BINGHAMTON, Leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 PER CENT.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY COMPANY, 10 and 30 years, 7 PER CENT.

NEWARK CITY, N. J., Improvement, 7 PER CENT.

OSWEGO CITY, 7 PER CENT.

For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 28 Nassau-st.

7 Per Cent and all Taxes.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,687.

TO INVESTORS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $4,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,100,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $16,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of the stock and scrip certificates of this Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, (Transfer Agents,) on SATURDAY, the 6th day of January inst., preliminary to the payment of the February dividend. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office MONDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND MINNESOTA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Minnesota Gold Mining Company will be held at No. 33 Mercer-st., upstairs, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872, at 4 P. M. D. W. DRAKE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 146 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock, P. M. STEPHEN R. COLGATE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—373 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS. FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES: JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $5,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 20 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$30,486,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY....1,070,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS, FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS LIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 Wall-st.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 37 Wall-st. on TUESDAY, the 2d January, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.

ASHER TAYLOR, PHILETUS H. HOLT, GEORGE B. WHITFIELD, Commissioners. JAN. 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M. GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $3,713,073, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NOTICE. REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—Second Series.

$50—No. 5401 to No. 10776, both inclusive.	
$100—No. 18094 to No. 38416, both inclusive.	
$500—No. 7935 to No. 16179, both inclusive.	
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27448, both inclusive.	
	$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 682 to No. 940, both inclusive.	
$100—No. 3030 to No. 4061, both inclusive.	
$500—No. 3494 to No. [illegible], both inclusive.	
$1,000—No. 11069 to No. 13[illegible], both inclusive.	
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4[illegible], both inclusive.	
$10,000—No. 3640 to No. 4774, both inclusive.	
	4,000,000
Total	$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

STOLEN.

On Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872, from our clerk, a portfolio containing checks and coupons as follows:

$420—Check of Wm. Hoge & Co. on the Manhattan Company.

$241—Check of Fred. Schuchardt & Sons on Phenix National Bank.

$477 75—Check of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company on National Bank of Commerce.

$2,105—Check of Continental National Bank, coupon check.

$58 [illegible]—Check of Gallatin National Bank, coupon check.

$645—Gold check of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on City National Bank.

All drawn to order.

$100 and $120—Coupon checks of Bank of America.

$60—Coupon check of Metropolitan National Bank.

$150—Coupon check of National Bank of the Republic.

$30—Gold coupon check of National Bank of the Republic.

All drawn to bearer.

$70—Coupons of Jackson County bonds, Nos 24, 25.

$[illegible]—Coupons of Jersey City bonds, Nos. 61, 130.

$[illegible]—Coupons of Chicago and Alton Railroad Company bonds, Nos. 420, 421, 515, 516, 2,326, 2,377, 968, 969, 977, 997, 2,212, 2,212, at $35 each.

$[illegible]—Coupons of Memphis City bonds, Nos. 101, 103, 104, 126, 155, 94, 95, 230, 234, 235, 1,129, 1,136, at $30 each.

(Due Jan. 1, 1872.)

ALSO,

United States Treasury coupon schedule ticket, No. 433, for $4,743.

All parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating any of the above checks or coupons, payment of same having been stopped.

A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of all or any part.

H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 24, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees, 23 Exchange-place, New-York City. DEC. 1, 1871.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

Interest Payable Quarterly, Free of Government Tax.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

THIS ROAD, NINETY-TWO MILES IN LENGTH, SEVENTY OF WHICH ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION, RUNS SOUTH-WESTERLY FROM LOGANSPORT TO ROCKVILLE, PASSING CENTRALLY THROUGH FIVE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTIES OF INDIANA, HITHERTO WITHOUT RAILWAY FACILITIES, AND PENETRATING FOR TWELVE MILES, AT ITS SOUTHERN TERMINUS, THE CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELDS OF PARKE COUNTY. IT AFFORDS THE SHORTEST EXISTING OUTLET TO CHICAGO, TOLEDO, DETROIT, FORT WAYNE, LOGANSPORT, AND ALL OTHER INTERMEDIATE POINTS FOR THE BLOCK COAL (NOW IN SUCH LARGE DEMAND,) LUMBER, CATTLE, GRAIN, AND OTHER SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF THIS RICH AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL SECTION OF THE STATE.

FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY, OR WILL EXCHANGE THEM FOR UNITED STATES BONDS OR OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES AT THE RATES OF THE DAY.

AT THE ABOVE PRICE THESE BONDS YIELD TO THE INVESTOR 9 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN THE BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS AS OFFERING THE MOST AMPLE SECURITY AND LIBERAL RETURNS.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler, NO. 12 PINE-ST., FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1836.

NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	750,543 [illegible]
UNPAID LOSSES	9,000 00

An interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock and reserved funds, and a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock have been declared, payable on demand.

A scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, has also been declared to the policy-holders entitled thereto. Certificates for the same will be issued on and after the 1st day of March next, and interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will then be payable on the scrip of 1871.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital $300,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

ZOPHAR MILLS,	HENRY A. BURR,
ADAM P. PENTZ,	W. BLACKSTONE,
JOHN J. SERRELL,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
M. W. COOPER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
E. M. CRAWFORD,	WM. VAN DEVENTER,
JOHN C. MARTIN,	C. NORWOOD, JR.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,	MARTIN BATES,
WM. L. POMEROY,	GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JAMES M. McLEAN,	JOHN H. PEET,
EDMOND P. CUTTER,	J. SEAVER PAGE,

WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

E. J. LOWBER, President.
E. S. BROWN, Vice-President.
WM. E. MALTBIE, Assistant Secretary.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on the 1st of January, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Erastus S. Brown,	Charles D. Mathews,
Henry W. Belcher,	Edwin R. Livermore,
Hamilton Blydenburg,	Adolphus F. Ockershausen,
Wm. C. Dewey,	Alexander E. Orr,
George B. Douglass,	John S. Roberts,
Wm. R. Foster,	Joseph F. Sanxay,
Samuel Raynor,	Calvin Stevens,
James Harrison,	Frederick Sherwood,
Jacob H. Herrick,	Robert R. Willets,
Charles R. Hickox,	John M. White.
Frederick Mead,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 2d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON was unanimously elected President.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES. JOHN GIBSON, President. WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 3d January, 1872. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Brooklyn, Equitable, Merchants', Smithsonian, Lenox, Hope, Commerce, Republic, Firemen's, Jefferson, Empire City, Commercial, and others, paying from ten to twenty-three per cent. dividends. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at its office, No. 13 Wall-st., on and after the 10th inst.

DIVIDENDS.

22D DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable to stockholders on demand, and free of Government tax.

The Company has passed through all the extraordinary fires of the past year, paying losses exceeding HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, WITHOUT CALLING FOR A DOLLAR FROM ITS STOCKHOLDERS. With its habitual promptness, it has settled all Chicago losses in full. The GERMANIA closes its annual account with assets amounting to $1,012,331 22, and solicits a continuance of that public confidence which it has honorably striven to deserve.

CASH ASSETS, $1,012,331 22.

RUD. GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN ED. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 227 Broadway, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000; Assets 1st January, 1872, $[illegible].

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. is payable on demand, free from Government tax. WM. JAFFRAY, President. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

The directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the profits for the last six months, payable Monday, Jan. 8, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 26 until that date. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK. DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 18, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 31 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 21st inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 31 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed. C. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 150 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ON AND after the 10th day of January, next, a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, to the stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will be closed from date to day of payment.

They will also pay at presentation, till further notice, the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1871.

Both the above will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in this City, or at the Company's office, at Watertown, N. Y. MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after to-day, for which checks will be ready Jan. 1. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 28th inst., on which date the transfer-books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President. OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive. CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $5 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on Friday the 5th inst. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st. EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NINTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 52,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to January, 1872, payable on and after MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 22.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made NOW interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from January 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on Mondays until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. J. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 8) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NOS. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Deposits....$5,775,000

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President. GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 25 Abingdon-square, No. 1 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A National Savings Bank.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President. ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

GEORGE F. THOMAS, President. S. J. MACY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK, corner of Avenue C and 7th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 and upward which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 20, 1872. Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. EDWARD V. LOEW, President. CHAS. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 420 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared payable Jan. 20. B. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. JAN. 1, 1872.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $10,075,190 05.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. Deposits made now draw interest (6 per cent.) from Jan. 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.

JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President. JAMES S. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $[illegible]. Surplus, $[illegible].

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 6 at 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 13 at 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 20 at 9 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 27 at 4 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Paris	90	To Paris	95

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America by safest, speedily, comfortable and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA.	Saturday, Jan. 6.	
Saturday, Dec. 30,	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.	
Saturday, Jan. 13,	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.	
Saturday, Jan. 6,	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.	

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as soon as ready.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden, 3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, stateroom, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $31, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Jan. 3, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.	
BATAVIA	Saturday, Jan. 6, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
RUSSIA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Paris	90	To Paris	95

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
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Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America by safest, speedily, comfortably

RETRENCHMENT.

The Investigation at the Custom-House Continued.

Horace Greeley's Testimony—Mr. Lindsay on the Interior of the Custom-House—Evidence of Gen. Arthur—Whitelaw Reid Examined.

Yesterday morning the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment appointed by the United States Senate, met as per adjournment, Senator BUCKINGHAM being in the chair.

HORACE GREELEY was the first witness. The Chairman asked him if he would affirm or be sworn, and on his reply that it was immaterial, he was sworn. He said the only abuses he knew of related to the control of officers of the Customs over the actions and organizations of the Republican Party in New-York State. Three or four hundred Custom-house officials are sent to the counties from which they come to influence and coerce the election of delegates. Among officers so employed are Mr. J. GREER and Mr. LEWIS LOUNSBERRY. Mr. ALONZO B. CORNELL is also very active. So is Mr. LAFLIN, who is Naval Officer. According to the best information I can get, from one to four officials are assigned to each county. They are always employed in this business for some weeks prior to each Republican State Convention. These officers, fifty or sixty of them, were in Albany, controlling the organization of the Legislature, on Monday last.

Chairman—How did they control?

Mr. Greeley—By promising offices, and by threatening the removal of friends who were in office. I am well assured that Gen. KETCHUM, member of Congress for Dutchess County, told the members of Assembly from his district that they must vote for the Administration.

Senator Howe—Where did you get this information?

Mr. Greeley—From Messrs. EASTMAN and GERMOND, members of Assembly from Dutchess County, who so assured me.

Chairman—What do you know about the influence which the employes of the Custom-house exerted in controlling the Republican Convention?

Mr. Greeley—I know that those in '70 and '71 were controlled by them.

Senator Howe—I understand you to say that you were not yourself possessed of knowledge concerning the workings of the Custom-house officials.

Mr. Greeley—That is so. My information is derived from J. B. C. SHANKS, who is in the *Tribune*.

Senator Howe—With regard to the sixty working at Albany in the recent meeting of the Legislature, from whom do you derive your information?

Mr. Greeley—It was matter of common notoriety; everybody spoke of it.

Senator Howe—What was the specific result of these workings?

Mr. Greeley—The nomination of a Speaker. Mr. HENRY SMITH was elected, and I am well assured that Mr. ALVORD would have been elected. Mr. SMITH is known as a Conkling man; Mr. ALVORD is a Fenton man.

Senator Howe—You were there at Albany?

Mr. Greeley—I was, Sir.

Senator Howe—Working for Mr. HENRY SMITH?

Mr. Greeley—No, for Mr. PRINCE.

Senator Howe—I understand you to say that you are not in the Custom-house, but an editor of the *Tribune*?

Mr. Greeley—That is so.

Senator Howe—Is it in your contract to exert yourself in State organizations?

Mr. Greeley—No, but I have always exerted myself as I thought right.

Senator Howe—The Fenton men, as a general thing, were exerting themselves against Mr. SMITH, were they not?

Mr. Greeley—Yes, Sir.

Senator Howe—Do you know of any men, known as Fenton men, holding Federal office?

Mr. Greeley—Not now; two years ago knew many.

Senator Howe—Do you know of any State officers?

Mr. Greeley—Yes, Sir; Gen. MERRITT. Also, Mr. MANIERRE, and Mr. HENRY SMITH.

Senator Howe—Were these men at Albany?

Mr. Greeley—Mr. MANIERRE was not there, but Gen. MERRITT and HENRY SMITH were there.

Senator Howe—How many Representatives from the State are classed as Republicans?

Mr. Greeley—Fifteen.

Senator Howe—How many of these are Fenton men?

Mr. Greeley—I don't know. If any of them said they were they would be turned out.

Senator Howe—Do you wish to be understood that they are concealing the fact of their Fenton proclivities?

Mr. Greeley—I do.

Senator Howe—Would you state one?

Mr. Greeley—I don't like to, but there is one I think I can give—MILO GOODRICH.

Senator Howe—How long has he been in Congress?

Mr. Greeley—This is his first term.

Senator Howe—Are you willing to name any who were in the last Congress?

Mr. Greeley—Mr. BENNETT was one, and Mr. WILLIAM MCCARTY was another.

Senator Howe—Do you know if there are any Custom-house officials who received their places through the interest of any of these gentlemen or Mr. FENTON?

Mr. Greeley—There are some, but they have had to change. The others were turned out. I name as one, Mr. THOMPSON, formerly Harbor-Master.

Senator Howe—Do you know of any Postmasters who have been turned out because they obtained their position from Mr. FENTON?

Mr. Greeley—Mr. FISHER, who was Postmaster of Batavia, and has been succeeded by Mr. WAKEMAN, and one or two others.

Senator Howe—When were these removed?

Mr. Greeley—Within a year or ten months; since the 4th of March.

Senator Howe—The present representatives from these districts are suspected of being Conkling men?

Mr. Greeley—Yes, Sir. The Buffalo Postmaster has been changed also, and I think the one at Albany. These are the principal. The small Postmasters have, I think, quite generally been changed.

Senator Howe—That is a Fenton man has been removed, and a Conkling man put in?

Mr. Greeley—Exactly.

Senator Howe—How many men known as Fenton men have been dismissed from the Custom-house?

Mr. Greeley—About a hundred.

Senator Howe—Since what time?

Mr. Greeley—Since Mr. MURPHY's appointment.

Senator Howe—He succeeded Mr. GRINNELL. Was he a Fenton man?

Mr. Greeley—I do not think he was. Mr. MURPHY was a very decided Conkling man.

Senator Howe—What reason have you for thinking that Mr. MURPHY was appointed because he was a Conkling man, which is, I think, the drift of your answer?

Mr. Greeley—Because he removed Fenton men and put in Conkling men. Gen. PALMER was a Fenton man and he was removed and Mr. DARLING was appointed in his place. DARLING was a Conkling man.

Senator Howe—What became of Mr. GRINNELL?

Mr. Greeley—He was made Naval Officer.

Senator Howe—Mr. GRINNELL was not a Conkling man?

Mr. Greeley—No; he was about half and half.

Senator Howe—You have then some mixed blood?

Mr. Greeley—Yes we have, but they are now for Conkling.

Senator Howe—How many changes do you know have been made by the heads of Custom-house Bureaus?

Mr. Greeley—I could not say, but I am very confident that Collector MURPHY has made more than a hundred.

Senator Howe—How many by Mr. LAFLIN?

Mr. Greeley—About a dozen.

Senator Howe—And by Mr. DARLING?

Mr. Greeley—About the same number.

Senator Howe—How many places are in Mr. DARLING's gift?

Mr. Greeley—About fifty.

Senator Howe—And in Mr. LAFLIN's?

Mr. Greeley—About twenty-five.

Senator Howe—You have resided long in New-York?

Mr. Greeley—Forty years.

Senator Howe—Is this use of party patronage a new thing?

Mr. Greeley—Not as against the opposite party, but of one faction of the same party against the other, is unknown to me.

Senator Howe—Have the heads of these two factions been scrupulous in letting their sentiments be known to their followers?

Mr. Greeley—I think they have not been scrupulous. In 1862, when there was a contest between DIX and WADSWORTH, there were hardly a dozen Custom-house men who took part in it, nor was such a use of the Custom-house ever known before Mr. MURPHY's time. In 1864 we had a Republican State Convention, and I do not know that the Custom-house was on either side.

Senator Howe—In '66 and '68?

Mr. Greeley—I did not attend them, but there was very little opposition.

Senator Howe—Do you state as your opinion that the presence of these Custom-house officials exerted any influence on the result of the legislative organization at Albany?

Mr. Greeley—Yes, Sir, I do. They must have altered the vote of at least fifteen. Mr. BECKWITH and Mr. HARRINGTON, of Oneida, Mr. EASTMAN and Mr. GERMOND, from Dutchess County, were so charged.

Senator Howe—What was the special influence brought to bear upon Mr. BECKWITH and Mr. HARRINGTON?

Mr. Greeley—I think two Custom officers were appointed to labor with them personally and overcome their preference. The heads of the matter were Mr. CORNELL and Mr. ROBERTS.

Senator Howe—You have mentioned few. Were there any more?

Mr. Greeley—I think the representatives from Oswego were influenced by the Federal officers there. Four, however, would have changed the result.

Senator Howe—What was the influence of the Custom-house in nominating a Governor?

Mr. Greeley—I think they nominated Mr. WOODFORD. They were at first divided; some for Mr. CURTIS, some for Mr. WOODFORD, and I think Mr. CONKLING voted for me.

Senator Howe—You say that the great question in 1870 was for the election of a Chairman, and not for Governor?

Mr. Greeley—That was the trial of strength unquestionably.

Senator Howe—Was there any such struggle previously?

Mr. Greeley—In 1862 there was. I now remember that there was a preliminary struggle for the Chair, though that did not decide it, and it was renewed for the Governorship.

Senator Howe—Do you know how Mr. MURPHY exerted his influence in 1870?

Mr. Greeley—Finally he supported Mr. WOODFORD, but I don't know what he did for it.

Senator Howe—Has it or has it not been asserted in political circles that both Mr. MURPHY and Senator CONKLING used their best efforts for your nomination as Governor in 1870?

Mr. Greeley—I don't think they did. I believe their efforts were limited to the one vote Mr. CONKLING cast for me.

Senator Howe—What are the results of your observation as to this question, that every man who held an office felt himself as free to take any part in political struggles as if he held none?

Mr. Greeley—I think that it was a good old Whig principle that office-holders should stand back. Mr. GRINNELL did not take a prominent part, and judging from that, I think he agreed with that principle. While a private citizen he was quite prominent, but I do not know what Convention he attended. I think he was present in 1864, and I think also in 1871.

Senator Howe—What was the activity you witnessed in Mr. GRINNELL before holding office that he did not evince afterwards?

Mr. Greeley—He was very active in 1844, and I think in all others up to LINCOLN's, in 1864. I remember him very well as being extremely active in attending all Conventions.

Senator Howe—When was he appointed Collector?

Mr. Greeley—In March, 1869, and he retired in September, 1870.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, then commenced to cross-examine the witness. He asked him if Mr. MURPHY made any assessment upon the officials under him.

Mr. Greeley—Two per cent., I believe, has been so collected. A few days since there was a collection for a serenade to Mr. MURPHY, and I am informed that one of the clerks wrote a letter to a journal, complaining that he could not buy a New-Year's gift for his wife because he had to subscribe $10 for Mr. MURPHY's serenade.

Chairman—Mr. MURPHY was not in office then.

Senator Bayard—Do you know of any persons holding position in the Customs who does not reside here, and whose place is of the nature of a sinecure?

Mr. Greeley—I believe SAMUEL T. MADDOX, Deputy Collector, does not reside here, and does no duty.

Senator Bayard—Does that proscription you have spoken of against the Fenton men still exist?

Mr. Greeley—It does.

Senator Casserly—Your paper has frequently called attention to this abuse of the Customs.

Mr. Greeley—Quite frequently. [Laughter.]

Senator Bayard—Have you not intimated that merchants will be reluctant to come here?

Mr. Greeley—I think so.

Senator Bayard—You think that if the sessions were held elsewhere more information might be elicited?

Mr. Greeley—That is my belief.

Senator Bayard—Do you not think that the public service must suffer when the personal opinions of officials are made a subject for removal?

Mr. Greeley—I think it is a very grave misfortune that such removals are made even of the opposite party, and that the public service must suffer.

Senator Casserly—How long have you been a political journalist?

Mr. Greeley—Since '34.

Senator Casserly—Have you devoted any attention to the discovery of interesting facts in politics?

Mr. Greeley—I generally contrive to keep posted. The evidence is often such as to warrant a moral conviction, though it would hardly be accepted in a Court of law.

Senator Casserly—Will you state on what information you founded your statements with respect to the fifty or sixty Federal office-holders who controlled the State Legislature's organization, and whether such information was not the result of what you gleaned from well-informed people?

Mr. Greeley—It was very direct. I have no doubt it was correct.

Senator Casserly—How were the men selected who took charge of their counties in the way you describe?

Mr. Greeley—Largely with respect to their local influence.

Senator Casserly—Were these persons in the interest of any special faction?

Mr. Greeley—All Conkling men.

Senator Casserly—Do you know any abuses of the Custom-house as respects the merchants of this City?

Mr. Greeley—I am not a good witness in that particular.

Senator Casserly—Does the General Order business excite any complaint?

Mr. Greeley—I believe it does, but more complaint is made from the political stand-point, and also that there are silent partners in it who derive a revenue that they have no right to.

Senator Casserly—Name the silent partners.

Mr. Greeley—Gen. PORTER and Gen. BABCOCK are named generally.

Senator Casserly—You spoke of a complaint made by a clerk that he had been assessed $10, while influence could be brought to bear upon him by a man out of office?

Mr. Greeley—He was assessed by some one in office.

Senator Casserly—Could you name the motive for such an action?

Mr. Greeley—No, I cannot. Mr. MURPHY has still many friends in the Custom-house.

Senator Casserly—Referring to the proscription of Fenton men, has it ever been ascribed to any infidelity to the Republican Party?

Mr. Greeley—Never.

Senator Casserly—Was it personal, then?

Mr. Greeley—I suppose so.

Senator Casserly—Why should they be proscribed under a Republican domination?

Mr. Greeley—I don't think I could give a correct answer. It is now sometimes stated that the proscription is because the Fenton men are opposed to Gen. GRANT's renomination; but it certainly raged before that question came up, and, as far as I know, it has now nothing to do with it.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, then tried his hand on the philosopher.

What means have you of knowing that the Custom-house officials who visit their homes before the election, do so for the purpose of coercing or influencing others?

Mr. Greeley—None but what I have heard from others.

The Chairman—I understand you that if our session were held elsewhere we should get more information from merchants who would not like to testify here.

Mr. Greeley—I think it would make a difference on account of the influences which they would meet.

Chairman—Would their testimony not be published in your paper, so as to produce the same effect any where?

Mr. Greeley—Yes, Sir, but there would be a greater freedom if the sessions were held elsewhere.

Senator Howe—You are of opinion that the public service suffers from the absence of officers on these political errands?

Mr. Greeley—I do so believe.

Senator Howe—Have you any special reason for thinking that the public service is neglected when they are away?

Mr. Greeley—I think that they are of little service when they are at their duties, having been appointed for political reasons, and never having any special adaptation for any other duty.

Senator Howe—In the case of MADDOX, what do you know about him?

Mr. Greeley—I think he has been in the service about six or eight months; he is attached to Kings County, but I believe he does only political work. He receives a salary of $3,000 per annum, and I think he is one deputy appointed more than the law allows.

Senator Howe—You stated that Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK were receiving part of the profits of the General Order business?

Mr. Greeley—I have been so informed.

Senator Howe—Who was your informant?

Mr. Greeley—CHARLES A. LAMONT.

Senator Howe—Who was the clerk who complained of being assessed $10?

Mr. Greeley—I heard that second-hand and have not the name.

Senator Howe—You also stated that if the session of this Committee were changed the merchants would give us more information; if we did so would it be necessary to conceal the information?

Mr. Greeley—I don't think so. I think if the sessions were held elsewhere men would volunteer who will not here.

The Chairman—You stated that there were officials of the Custom-house who had no other recommendation than political usefulness; will you give their names?

Mr. Greeley—I cannot do that; I should not like to do that.

The Chairman—Are you of opinion that the same service could be done by less men?

Mr. Greeley—Yes; I estimate one-third is unnecessary.

Senator Casserly—What is the amount of power exercised by this great band of Federal office-holders?

Mr. Greeley—It has been sufficient to reverse what would otherwise have been the action of the State.

Senator Stewart—Do you know of any Postmaster being present besides those you have mentioned?

Mr. Greeley—I cannot recall them.

Senator Stewart—Were any of the Police Commissioners of this City present?

Mr. Greeley—Mr. MANIERRE was not; HANK SMITH was.

This ended Mr. GREELEY's examination.

JAMES CORRIGAN, the officer who made the seizure of the accordions was then introduced. He deposed as follows: I am a night inspector; I seized the accordions from the German on Saturday; I saw him coming from the Hoboken ferry-boat, at Barclay-street; it was stormy, and he had them covered up in a handkerchief; I suspected him of smuggling them, and followed him down to the barge office, when I made the seizure; he spoke very little English, and I understood him to say that they were from the Hamburg dock; I told him that he must come down to the Custom-house Monday or Tuesday and prove how he got them; when I make seizures I get half the value received for them; I will swear that he did not tell me he bought them from a man of the name of SANGER; I have not been long in the Custom-house; I was before underkeeper in the Penitentiary, at Blackwell's Island; I have not made many seizures like this; I have to send in a written report of all seizures; I have made three seizures like this; I sent in written reports on each occasion; I have not yet made out any report of this one; I was recommended to my position by Mr. GEO. BLISS, a lawyer.

Gen. ARTHUR was called, and asked to furnish a memorandum of all the officials under him, their salaries, fees, &c.; also, all supernumeraries, and special men, and men on temporary service, at his earliest convenience.

Senator Casserly—Who certifies to the salaries?

Gen. Arthur—They pass through the Audit Department, and the checks are signed by me.

Senator Casserly—What officials disburse the money to the clerks?

Gen. Arthur—The Audit Clerk. Mr. JACOBS is the chief clerk of the Audit Department.

Senator Casserly—Does the monthly list show any fees or perquisites?

Gen. Arthur—No, only the salaries.

The next witness was Mr. JOHN LINDSAY. He said: So far as I know, there is no fiscal abuse in the Custom-house, nor do I know of any official who receives bribes; I have been told that they have to pay assessments, and I have seen papers passing about the Custom-house; my impression is that it amounted to two per cent.; one was, if I remember right, to aid the Federal officers in New-Hampshire.

Senator Bayard—Does this assessment run through the rank and file?

Mr. Lindsay—Through the whole.

Senator Bayard—Have you no knowledge of the details of the working of the Custom-house throughout the State?

Mr. Lindsay—Well, I was Mr. GRINNELL's most intimate adviser.

Chairman—You say you saw a paper of assessment going about the Custom-house; was the sum demanded or only asked?

Mr. Lindsay—I am under the impression that it was demanded.

Senator Bayard—Have you any knowledge of the use of influence of the Custom-house officials in the recent workings of the Legislature?

Mr. Lindsay—I have not.

Senator Bayard—Have you any knowledge of the present workings of the General Order system?

Mr. Lindsay—I have not. I understand, however, that the charges have been very greatly increased.

The witness here entered into some explanations which were absolutely inaudible from the way in which he spoke within his beard.

Senator Stewart—What are the advantages and disadvantages of the system?

Mr. Lindsay—Where the rates charged are not exorbitant, there is an unquestionable advantage in the General Order system over the bonded warehouses; but where persons are permitted to charge any amounts, of course merchants would prefer the bonded warehouses.

Senator Stewart—Then your objection is not to the system, but to the exorbitant charges?

Mr. Lindsay—Exactly.

Senator Bayard—What reports have been made to you of extra charges?

Mr. Lindsay—None to me; but a great many were made to Mr. GRINNELL; some complained that they were charged from seventy-five cents to $5 for forty-eight hours' storage; Mr. WILLIAMS ordered an investigation.

Senator Bayard—Were the charges, as fixed by Mr. GRINNELL, increased by his successors?

Mr. Lindsay—I have no information on that point.

Senator Bayard—Did the complaints you speak of extend to Jersey City?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe they did.

Senator Bayard—Have you made any comparison between the present system and others?

Mr. Lindsay—I have not.

Senator Bayard—Your knowledge and experience are limited to the official term of Mr. GRINNELL?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Bayard—Do you know of officers receiving presents to favor merchants?

Mr. Lindsay—Only by common rumor.

Senator Bayard—And of the practice of compromising cases?

Mr. Lindsay—Only by common rumor.

Senator Bayard—Do you know if the public service is subordinated to political requirements?

Mr. Lindsay—I have every reason to believe so.

Senator Bayard—Do you consider that a man can hold his position, being a good, efficient officer, if he at the same time held certain political views?

Mr. Lindsay—I cannot say; I have no knowledge of the affairs of Mr. MURPHY.

Senator Pratt—What was the purport of the paper you saw passing around for assessment money?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe it was for aid in the Connecticut election.

Senator Pratt—Was there any danger of any man being turned out of his berth if he refused to pay his assessment?

Mr. Lindsay—Not from Mr. GRINNELL himself, but there were others who enforced the system.

The Chairman—What year was that assessment paper passed around?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe in 1870.

The Chairman—Do you know who originated it?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not.

Senator Howe—Do know of any one ever being turned out in consequence of his refusal to pay?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not.

Senator Howe—You were Mr. GRINNELL's confidential adviser?

Mr. Lindsay—I was, Sir.

Senator Howe—When did you assume that position?

Mr. Lindsay—In June or July of 1869.

Senator Howe—When he broke up the General Order stores in Hoboken, did you say he transferred them all to a store on West-street?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe that was so; it was also a bonded warehouse.

Senator Howe—Did he establish any other General Order stores?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe he did, after I left him.

Senator Howe—Who established the charges for storage, &c.?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe it was by law, but I do not know.

Senator Howe—Did Mr. GRINNELL fix any rate for the storage of General Order goods?

Mr. Lindsay—Not more than at the bonded warehouse.

Senator Howe—Did he make a specific order to that effect?

Mr. Lindsay—He did.

Senator Howe—Can you produce that order?

Mr. Lindsay—I can, and will whenever it is desired.

Senator Howe—At your earliest convenience.

Senator Casserley—Do you know now of Custom-house officials taking money under any pretext from merchants.

Mr. Lindsay—It is a common rumor in everybody's mouth; I do not know that I have any specific information on the subject.

Senator Bayard—Where did Mr. LEET come from?

Mr. Lindsay—From Pennsylvania.

Senator Bayard—Had he been engaged in any business here?

Mr. Lindsay—None that I know of.

Senator Bayard—Where did the recommendations come from that decided Mr. GRINNELL to give him such a position?

Mr. Lindsay—From the President, I believe, and also from the then Secretary of State, Mr. WASHBURNE.

Senator Bayard—Had he any partners?

Mr. Lindsay—If you desire it, I will give you a history of the case: Soon after Mr. GRANT became President Mr. LEET came to New-York and informed Mr. GRINNELL that he was to be appointed Collector, and that he wanted the whole of the General Order business. Mr. GRINNELL replied that, not being appointed as yet, he could not make any promises. Mr. LEET journeyed to and fro between this City and Washington to back up and enforce his claim. Mr. GRINNELL found, however, that there were others who wanted it, and he was compelled to share it between them. Some of it was given to Ex-Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, some to SQUIRES & Co., and the rest to Mr. LEET. Mr. LEET then made some engagement with Mr. BIXBY to continue during the whole time that Mr. LEET held the General Order business.

Senator Bayard—Where does Mr. LEET reside?

Mr. Lindsay—In Washington; he has, or had, some position in the War Office as a clerk.

Senator Bayard—What was the inducement held out by Mr. BIXBY to Mr. LEET?

Mr. Lindsay—He was guaranteed $5,000 per annum and certain profits.

Senator Bayard—Who is Mr. BIXBY?

Mr. Lindsay—He is an old merchant of the City, who has been concerned in the warehousing business for a long time; I had never known him until he was introduced by Gen. LEET.

Senator Bayard—Do you know by the estimate of sensible men what were the profits of the General Order business at that time?

Mr. Lindsay—Mr. BIXBY said that at the rate of the bonded warehouse he could not make a dollar, but if it was to be at the old rates the profit would be a handsome thing; I believe at the present rates the profits cannot be less than $100,000 per annum.

Senator Bayard—What were the reasons for Mr. GRINNELL's removal?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not know.

Senator Bayard—Were they connected with this General Order business?

Mr. Lindsay—I cannot say; he was threatened several times with removal by Mr. LEET about it.

Senator Bayard—The disinclination of Mr. GRINNELL to permit assessments was then no cause of removal?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe not.

Senator Howe—I understand you to say that according to common rumor there are daily cases of bribe-taking among officials?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; there was one last night; Mr. WM. HAW told me about it; he told me that almost every day parties down town connected with the Customs went up town and received their perquisites for passing goods.

Senator Howe—Do you know where Mr. HAW is to be found?

Mr. Lindsay—No. 126 East Twenty-ninth-street—a perfectly well-known man.

Senator Howe—Mr. LEET brought letters to Mr. GRINNELL from Gen. GRANT and Mr. WASHBURNE; do you remember the purport of Mr. GRANT's letter?

Mr. Lindsay—It did not recommend him for anything at all, but requested Mr. GRINNELL to assist him in a mercantile way.

Senator Howe—He came to New-York armed with these letters; did he apply at once for the General Order business?

Mr. Lindsay—He did at once; he told me in Washington before he came to New-York that with the labor contract and the public stores he thought he could make $100,000.

Senator Howe—Can you tell what part was given to Mr. WOOD, what to Mr. SQUIRES and what to Mr. LEET?

Mr. Lindsay—I can to-morrow when I get my book.

Senator Howe—What was the recommendation of Gen. WOOD?

Mr. Lindsay—Nothing, I believe, but his political character.

Senator Howe—And Mr. SQUIRES?

Mr. Lindsay—I never knew him.

Senator Howe—Do you say that the profits of the General Order business are $100,000?

Mr. Lindsay—I understood so from Mr. BIXBY.

Senator Howe—Is this on the whole General Order business, or only on that of LEET & Co.?

Mr. Lindsay—I think they have the whole of the North River business, and that it amounts to that.

Senator Howe—Do you mean anything more by the General Order business than the storage of unclaimed goods?

Mr. Lindsay—Also goods without a permit. If goods remain ten minutes they pay a month's storage.

Senator Howe—Supposing the goods remain on the boat forty-eight hours, do they go to the General Order store?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, if they have no permit; if they have, then they go to the bonded warehouse.

Senator Howe—Is there not a class of goods for which no claimant appears?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; and they go to the General Order store, and they must from the nature of things be so sent.

Senator Howe—Now if there is no more storage charged in a North River store than a Hoboken store, is anybody hurt?

Mr. Lindsay—If they do not pay any more storage, of course no one is damaged, nor do I see why there should be any objection.

Senator Howe—This is the fact then; there is a positive necessity that the goods should be somewhere, and they may just as well be in the North River stores as the Hoboken stores?

Mr. Lindsay—Exactly; that has always been my view.

Senator Bayard—Are the charges of the General Order store more or less now than under Mr. GRINNELL's administration?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe they are above.

Senator Bayard—I want a positive reply if you can give one; is an average charge of $1 50 not double what it was under Mr. GRINNELL?

Mr. Lindsay—So I believe.

Senator Bayard—How long before Mr. GRINNELL's appointment did Mr. LEET tell him that he was to be appointed?

Mr. Lindsay—I don't exactly know; I believe about two days.

Senator Bayard—Was it about that time that he showed you the letters from Mr. GRANT and Mr. WASHBURNE?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Bayard—When did Mr. LEET threaten Mr. GRINNELL with removal if he did not comply with his demands?

Mr. Lindsay—I am not sure; it was shortly after he came to New York; we advised Mr. GRINNELL that to comply would be very impolitic, and he decided only to give him a part; during these negotiations Mr. LEET told me repeatedly that there would be another Collector if he was not attended to.

Senator Bayard—Will you please explain the labor contract?

Mr. Lindsay—That is in the Appraiser's department. The contract is made with the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been for a long time.

Senator Bayard—What is the general basis of the contract?

Mr. Lindsay—It is for the work done for the goods shipped; the contractor charges the merchant for it.

Senator Bayard—What was Mr. LEET's idea about the profits?

Mr. Lindsay—About $40,000.

Senator Bayard—Estimating the General Order charges at $1 50 a package, what would be the profit?

Mr. Lindsay—Well, I cannot say.

Senator Howe—Does not that charge include cartage, storage and labor?

Mr. Lindsay—Undoubtedly it does.

Senator Pratt—Are you acquainted with Gen. PORTER?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Pratt—Do you remember his answers to the questions asked him last March concerning his remembrance of GRANT's letter?

Mr. Lindsay—I do; and I confirm it; there was no mention of the Custom-house in it.

Senator Pratt—Do you know whether Gen. GRANT was opposed to Gen. LEET's going into the Custom-house business?

Mr. Lindsay—Col. LEET told me himself that the President did not wish him to go into it; I do not remember the words, but I remember that Gen. GRANT considered it a question of delicacy, and had put it so to Col. LEET strongly.

Senator Pratt—Are you sure that Col. LEET remained in the War Office while he was engaged in this General Order business?

Mr. Lindsay—I am sure of it; I have sent checks to him at that time.

Senator Pratt—Are the profits as great under this Administration as under preceding ones?

Mr. Lindsay—Not so great.

Senator Casserly—Do you know, after you ceased to advise Mr. GRINNELL, whether he granted any further concessions to Mr. LEET?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe he did; I understood that he granted him the whole of the General Order business.

Senator Howe—You are a merchant; do you feel any embarrassment in witnessing here?

Mr. Lindsay—I feel none whatever, but I conceive that others might feel so; there are parties who would come elsewhere, but who would object to come here.

Senator Howe—Is there any possible reason why any human person, constructed on any one of the Almighty's plans, would object to giving that testimony here which he would freely give elsewhere?

Mr. Lindsay—I cannot see any, but there are possibly men who would.

Senator Stewart—If the evidence were secret, then perhaps their objections might cease.

Mr. Lindsay—Perhaps so.

This closed his examination. The next witness was Mr. WHITELAW REID, an editor of the New-York *Tribune*. His first statements were inaudible, but he was understood to say that he knew nothing personally about the matter, but that, professionally, it had been brought before his notice.

Senator Howe—Can you give the authority or the information on which you made certain statements? Upon what information did you state that the investigation was not to be open?

Mr. Reid—Current rumor—nothing else. [Laughter.]

Senator Casserly—It is due to Mr. Reid to say also that it has ever been the practice of the Senate to hold such meetings in secret.

Here Senator HOWE, taking up the *Tribune*, read several passages from it, and asked the information on which it was grounded, to which he replied that it was founded on the statements of reporters, but he could not think of naming the writer. Senator HOWE therefore said that not desiring to take up the time of the Committee unnecessarily, he would feel obliged if he would attend today, to give the names of the persons who had so informed the reporters, on whose statements the article had been compiled.

Mr. WILLIAM HAW was the last witness. Senator HOWE asked him if he remembered telling Mr. LINDSAY that he had seen every day officials of the Custom-house going up-town to get their perquisites for passing goods.

Mr. Haw—I never said anything of the sort.

Senator Howe—What did you say?

Mr. Haw—I was conversing with Mr. LINDSAY in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and I remarked that I did not doubt such was the case.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Proposed Civil Service Examination at the Custom-House.

Gen. ARTHUR has deferred the appointment of a commission to examine applicants for Custom-house positions for a few days, as he is desirous of getting the very best men for the work. Gen. ARTHUR hopes to be able to get good and experienced men in the Custom-house to serve on the Commission after the close of official hours.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Columbia*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence.

THOMAS NELLIGAN, of No. 37 Crosby-street, while under the influence of liquor, fell down stairs and received injuries which soon proved fatal.

HENRY SWANZY of No. 1,139 Second-avenue, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday with a fractured skull accidentally received by a fall.

THOMAS RYAN, of Thirty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, was run over by a truck in Seventh-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured.

Col. J. H. HAMMOND, of St. Louis; Gen. H. L. ROBINSON, of Binghampton, and Hon. CHESTER SNOW, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

EDWARD KEARNEY, aged seventeen years, was arrested yesterday, in this City, on a charge of stealing $125 from EDWARD NOBLE, of Troy. He was sent to that city for trial.

A solemn high mass of requiem was offered yesterday at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, for the repose of the soul of the late pastor, Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS.

Prof. PEASLEE gives the first of four private medical lectures this (Friday) evening, at Association Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

JOHN TAYLOR, of No. 330 West Fortieth-street, a brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was crushed between a dummy-engine and freight-car, at the depot in Laight-street, yesterday afternoon, and seriously injured.

Hon. J. H. WARWICK lectured last evening before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Steinway Hall, his subject being "An Evening with SHAKESPEARE and the Poets."

The members of the New-York Turnvereins commenced, last night, a new season of turn exercises, and on this occasion, for the first time, occupied the new Turn Hall, in Fourth-street.

The merchants who have brought charges against Harbor-Master HART did not appear yesterday to prosecute, and the investigation was again postponed until today at 10½ A. M.

THOMAS LEDDY, of No. 422 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, had his right leg broken by a bale of cotton falling on it, at Pier No. 4 East River, yesterday. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

CHARLES ADOLPH FROMAN, a German, fifty-five years of age, well known as a contractor, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth-street.

The fourth lecture in the course before the Law School of the University of the City of New-York, will be delivered in the University Chapel to-night, by WM. R. MARTIN. Subject—"Vested and Contingent Remainders."

The Arminia Society inaugurated, last evening, its new head-quarters at Columbia Hall, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-avenue, by a series of social festivities, which attracted a large attendance of the friends of the Society.

PHILIP BERGH, aged fourteen years, of No. 186 Cherry-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway of No. 49 Lispenard-street, from the fourth floor to first, and received a fracture of the skull which caused death in a few minutes.

The closing lecture of the American Institute course will be delivered this evening, at the Academy of Music, by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College. His subject, "Combustion," will be illustrated by many interesting experiments.

The case of QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman, charged with feloniously assaulting JOSEPH LINKINSKI, in Baxter-street, was commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On the application of Ex-Judge GOODLETT on behalf of the prisoner, the case was adjourned to produce further testimony.

The annual election of officers of the Alaska Club took place last evening. The following persons were chosen: President, Hugh Gardner; Vice-Presidents, Frederick G. Gedney and Wm. H. Albertson; Secretary, Carson G. Archibald; Treasurer, Robert Armstrong; Trustees, Samuel Reynolds, John D. McLean and George A. Blakely.

The officers of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., were last evening duly installed, at the Lodge room, No. 948 Broadway, by M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master. R. W. CHARLES ROOME, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, officiated in the discharge of similar duties for Arcana Lodge, No. 246, at the Lodge room, No. 8 Union-square.

Yesterday afternoon, a team of horses attached to an express-wagon, ran away from the market at the foot of Spring-street. At the corner of Canal and Greenwich-streets the wagon came into violent collision with one of the columns supporting the Elevated Railroad and snapped it in twain. This accident has stopped travel on the road until the column can be replaced.

The James O'Brien Working Men's Association of the Fourteenth Ward met at No. 215 Hester-street last evening, and elected the following officers: President, JOHN O'CONNOR; Vice-President, Wm. H. Taylor; Secretary, Patrick Ryan; Treasurer, Edward Fallon. Over 100 members signed the roll. The Association adjourned to meet on the evening of the 18th inst.

In the MURRAY-COULTER case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, Ex-Police Superintendent KENNEDY is reported to have said that MURRAY, with fifty others, during the riots in 1863, had refused to do duty. The reporters, owing to the indirect manner in which the number was uttered, made a mistake. What Mr. KENNEDY said was that MURRAY and fifteen others had refused to do duty.

The American Conservatory of Music recently offered a prize for the best Church composition in anthem form. The judges were Dr. CUTLER and Messrs. HENRY C. WATSON and HENRY SCHROEDER. These gentlemen have awarded the prize to Mr. J. H. CORNELL, organist of St. Paul's Chapel, in this City. The successful composition is a well-developed double figure of masterly ingenuity in construction.

One inch and two-tenths of rain fell in the storm near midnight Wednesday, which ceased yesterday between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Cloudy weather prevailed during the day and evening. The mercury in the thermometer ranged thus: At 6 A. M., 36°; 11 A. M., 38°; 2 P. M., 44°; 9½ P. M., 38°. The barometer, 30.02, 30.06, 30.05, and 30.07. Corresponding date last year: thermometer, 21°, 26°, 32°, 29°.

FRANCIS MAHAN, aged eighteen, of No. 320 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested Wednesday evening, on the complaint of C. W. BLODGETT, of No. 170 Lexington-avenue, charged with stealing several articles of clothing from the dressing-room of the Young Men's Christian Association. MAHAN was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, but no complainant having appeared, he was released in $450 bail.

The trial of JAMES THOMAS, THOMAS ROACH and MICHAEL ANTOIN, colored seamen, on a charge of creating a revolt on the American ship *John L. Bowen*, while sailing to Gibraltar, in which the Captain, C. O. ORMSBY, lost his life, took place before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and terminated in a verdict of acquittal, the jury believing that the accused were justified in their action.

A grand concert in aid of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Resurrection took place last evening at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. The Hall was crowded, and the programme was well rendered in all its parts. Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., is the rector, and the concert was given by the members of the congregation, assisted by Mrs. G. F. HESS, Mrs. GEORGE SHEPHARD, and Prof. A. W. BERG, Mr. J. S. GREEN, and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

Six cases of small-pox have broken out in Essex County jail.

VAN SANT & CRANE's carpenter-shop in Plainfield was burned on Wednesday night. Loss $15,000.

The proposed new lunatic asylum to be built in Morris County will cost $600,000.

The Board of Freeholders of Union County have resolved not to build any bridge during the year.

The State Temperance Alliance will meet in convention at Taylor Hall, in the City of Trenton, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

Mrs. HERREN, a German woman, who keeps a cigar-store in Hudson City, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by taking chloroform.

The property-owners on Montgomery-street have protested by a large majority against the widening of Montgomery-street, which the Board of Public Works are preparing to put through.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Perth Amboy was held last night to protest against the interference of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the construction of the bridge over the Raritan River.

ROBERT MCKENNA has been committed to the county jail by Justice MADDEN, of West Hoboken, upon a charge of having attempted to kill MARGARET NATER, a German woman, with whom he had been on terms of friendship.

The Citizens' Association of the Third Assembly District of Jersey City, met at Washington Hall, last evening, to discuss the proposed amendments to the city charter. No action was taken, but the members were in favor of radical changes.

The Consolidation Committee, composed of five members from Wards of Jersey City, have organized by the election of W. W. SHIPPEN, Chairman, and Mr. KENDRICK, Secretary. The Committee will at once prepare a charter to be submitted to the Legislature and the people, with a bill for the consolidation of Hoboken with the adjoining townships.

The Common Council of Elizabeth have organized for the year, by the election of JAMES T. WILEY, President; JACOB SEMPLE, City Clerk; WM. T. WOODRUFF, Treasurer, and ANDREW DUTCHER, City Attorney. The Mayor, in his message, states that the total amount of taxes for 1871 amounted to $412,000; unpaid, $130,000; total bonded debt, $4,015,000; amount of bonds signed this year, $961,500; funded debt, $800,000; total of street improvement bonds, $3,800,000.

An accident occurred yesterday to the bridge over the Hackensack River, in consequence of which a number of trains on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad were delayed. Such large quantities of ice had gathered in the river that several of the piers had started, and the trains were brought over "in fear and trembling." Several of the passengers by the noon train from Newark preferred to get out and walk. Every effort was instantly made by the railroad officials to repair the damage.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

The following naval orders have been issued: Capt. S. P. Quackenbush is ordered to the command of the Terror; Lieut.-Commanders Francis M. Green and W. B. Hoff, Lieuts. R. B. Bradford, … McCormack, C. B. Gill, William Watts, R. D. Hitchcock and W. A. Brownson, and Master Edward P. McLellan to duty for instruction in torpedo service; First Assistant Engineer H. C. Beckwith, to duty at New-London, Conn.; Lieuts. Asa Walker and … Lisle, Masters R. G. Derby, Theo. M. … and … L. Tremain have been detached from torpedo duty and placed on waiting orders; Masters George … Duval, Hamilton Perkins, James M. Grimes and W. S. Cowles, from torpedo duty and ordered to examination for promotion; Lieut.-Commander George W. Coffin and Master F. M. Symonds, from torpedo duty and ordered to practice-ship Constellation.

[Advertisement.]
COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 5 Day-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
Use HITCHCOCK's ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 5—In steam-ship *Minnesota*, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Yewell and child, Mrs. Coman, B. Nelis, Miss Campbell, Wm. F. Cahill, Miss Cahill, Mr. Mills, A. G. Myers, H. Vreeland, L. Lyon, John Johnson, Thomas Russell, James Lamb, P. Barnes, Loysel Castline, Ruston Maury, Jr., A. B. Wheelock.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 4—In steam-ship *Egypt*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Raves and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Keehn, J. D. Lamport, J. Campbell, A. Lymaston, Miss Albert, J. W. Keene, W. P. Rogers.

In steam-ship *Columbia*, from Havana.—Pedro Cain, Carl Manuel Sus, Jose Gener, A. Ellers, Alvaro Sanches, L. Diaz, Geo. King. From Key West—Geo. Roberts, J. Johnson.

JAN. 3—In steam-ship *India*, from Glasgow.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Campbell Symington, Miss Janet Clark, Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Fullerton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets....4:45 | Moon rises..1:22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:42 | Gov. Island..3:31 | Hell Gate..4:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Fraulia, (Br.,) Williams, London, &c., Henderson Bros.; Ismalia, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ship Sontag, Harriman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Van der Heydt, (Ger.,) Koopke, Queenstown, Funch, Edye & Co.; L'Ada, (Aust.,) Medanwich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Hyack, (Br.,) Lunes, Cork or Falmouth, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Morro Castle, Jewett, Batavia and Hong Kong, James E. Ward & Co.; Susan M, (Br.,) Wade, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Henry & Parker; James Walsh, Harriman, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Brigs Scotland, Cook, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Premio, (Sp.,) Echevarria, Pasages, Spain, Latham & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Protoma, (Br.,) Carlow, St. John, N. B., Wm. Ingall & Co.; Portia, (Br.,) Prout, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Schrs. Jesse S. Clark, Clark, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Annie Shepard, Newton, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Amy Wesson, Lord, Jacksonville, Fla., Winchester & Towne.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Dec. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 205 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced for 10 ds. very heavy gales and head seas from N. W. and S. W.; last 3 ds. fine weather; arr. off the light-ship at midnight of the 3d, and was detained by fog.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Dec. 27, crossed bar 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.; had strong easterly gales; was detained off the light-ship 12 hours by fog.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Weser (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Dec. 18th, and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Dec. 30, and Key West 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Dec. 16, and Moville 17th, with mdse. and 79 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced a succession of severe gales from N. W. to S. as far as Cape Race—thence light easterly winds and fine weather; Dec. 31, lat. 42, lon. 52 44, spoke ship Erato, (Br.,) hence for London.

Ship Therese, Madgett, Liverpool Oct. 31, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Great Western, Lewis, Liverpool Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored off the light-ship.

Ship Walker Bain, (of Greenock,) Murray, Port Spain, Trinidad 21 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. Swechand & Co.

Bark George Walker, (of Pictou,) Walker, Montevideo Oct. 31, with mdse. to Simon de Visser—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer.

Bark George Marchand, (N. G.,) Matz, Sunderland 63 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Wilhelmine, (N. G.,) Pheiz, Antwerp 64 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Niagara, (N. G.,) Bormann, Iquique 85 ds., with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co. Oct. 5, lat. 20 11 S., lon. 72 00 W., at 3 A. M., felt the shock of an earthquake, shaking the vessel very much.

Bark Freihandel, (N. G.,) Wachter, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 133 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark New-England, (of Boston,) Baxter, St. Michael's 28 ds., with fruit to A. Machado—vessel to master. Left in port, brig Edith Hall, for Boston in 10 ds.; schr. Ida M. Chadwick, for do. next day.

Bark Sirene, (N. G.,) Rostel, Mowry 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Hopkins, Messina 37 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Bertram Bros.

Bark Marathon, (of Boston,) Donnell, Palermo Nov. 17, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Village Bell, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Santa Martha and Savanilla 25 ds., with mdse. to J. C. De Meter—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Cornelia & Maria, (Dutch,) Sap, Rio Janeiro, via Lisbon, 60 ds. with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Favorite, Duell, St. Pierre, Mart., 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's sons. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, St. Pierre, Mart., 19 ds., with sugar to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Henry Means, Crosby, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Ridgewood, Erickson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Clara Jane, McAllep, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Anna Martha, (Br.,) Dean, Port Johnson, for St. John.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Carter, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Entire, Kenear, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob Raynor, Lewis, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Providence, Hall, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Crowley, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. General Sheridan, Murphy, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Hattie Butler, Baker, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Toolkia, Dean, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Susan, Simpson, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E.; clear.

Spoken.

Dec. 10, by bark Freihandel, in lat. 28, lon. 38 50, bark Philix, Mendleson, (N. G.,) from Hamburg, for New-Orleans.

Dec. 10, by bark Mary C. Dyer, in lat. 34 24, lon. 13 27, spoke brig Little Annie, from Malaga, for Boston.

Nov. 25, in lat. 29 43 S., lon. 29 35 W., spoke ship Beau Monde, (Br.,) from Honolulu, for Cork, 67 ds. out; Dec. 28, lat. 51 01, lon. 70 41, exchanged signals with bark Helena, steering N. N. W.

No date, off Sombrero Key, exchanged signals with schr. George F. Keen, bound N.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 4—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Baltimore; Florida, from Nassau, N. P., for New-York, with rudder disabled.

Off the port, bark Colonist, from Liverpool.

Sld. bark Albina, for Liverpool; bark Zella, for Gloucester, Eng.; brig Serpreza, for Barcelona; brig Barchito, for Barcelona; brig Adela, for Barcelona; schrs. R. L. Graham, for a Southern port; Beudoin, for Blackmelle, S. C.; Sarah Wood, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Belgium, from Liverpool.

Passed out, steamer Liberty, for Cuba; bark Lady Agnes, for Kingston, Ireland, and brig Tancets, for Demerara.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4—The reported arrival of the steamer North America last night was an error.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 4—The steam-ship Missouri, from New-York, arr. this morning.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 20—The bark Lydia, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, has arr. here, leaking and with the loss of her sails; her cargo is badly shifted and is being discharged. The brigantine Anna Vail, 46 ds. from Trinidad, has arr. here. The brigantine Winogene, from Stockholm, for Boston, has arr. here, short of provisions.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4—The National line steam-ship England, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Dec. 23, touched at this port this morning, en route to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Jan. 4—The Anchor line steam-ship Australian, Capt. Heddervick, from New-York Dec. 23, touched at this port today, on the way to Glasgow.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Oceanic	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 6	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River until 1 P. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport		5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 586 6TH-AV.
Capital - - - $2,500,000.
Assets, over $4,000,000.

This Company having provided for all its Chicago Losses, without borrowing a dollar or disturbing a single Bond and Mortgage, invites the attention of the public to the following Certificate of Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, that the Capital has been restored to the full amount of Two and One-half Millions of Dollars.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871.
Having on the 10th day of November, 1871, made a requisition, directing the officers of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, to require the Stockholders of said Company to pay up the sum of One million five hundred thousand Dollars deficiency then existing in the Capital of said Company, and upon due examination made, it appearing that the said amount of One million five hundred thousand Dollars has been duly subscribed and fully paid in, in cash, I hereby certify that the Capital of said Company has been fully restored to its original amount of Two million five hundred thousand Dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on the day and year above written.
GEO. W. MILLER,
(L. S.) Superintendent.

A CARD.
THE LATE FEARFUL ACCIDENTS WITH HOISTING MACHINES.
Repeated inquiries and statements made about the above accidents indicate the existence of an impression that the machines were built and put up by us.
We, therefore, state that we did not put up either of them, and that they were not constructed upon the same plan as ours; but that OUR HOISTING MACHINES are expressly designed to GUARD AGAINST all such ACCIDENTS, AND HAVE PREVENTED DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NUMEROUS SIMILAR INSTANCES.
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,
348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

DIAMONDS.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

Dry Monopole,
OF HEIDSIECK & CO.
THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE
IN
RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
Insurance Company.
Total Assets, Gold, - - - $20,869,079.04
Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New-York, $3,054,361.24
All Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of the Company.
45 William Street & 239 Broadway.